

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

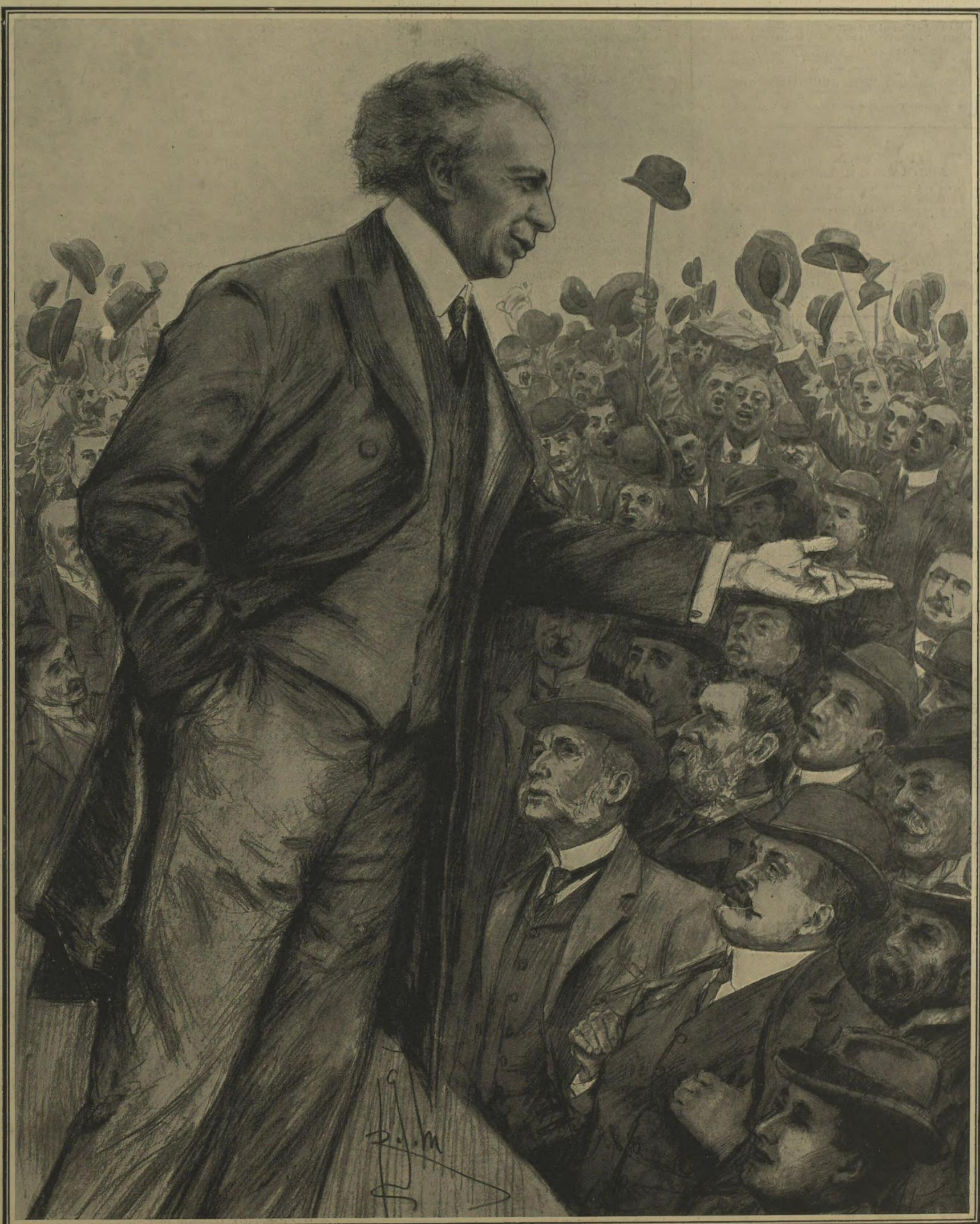
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SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER, PREMIER OF CANADA, WHO RECENTLY SANCTIONED AND APPROVED A SPEECH
DECLARING CANADA'S ABSOLUTE LOYALTY TO THE MOTHERLAND—AN UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAIT.

Speaking before a gathering of American patriots at Buff alo recently, Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M.D. for Toronto, assuring his audience that his words were directly sanctioned and approved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, gave an address which American reporters described as "bristling with patriotism." In this he said: "So loyal and true are the people of Canada to the Motherland, that if they become convinced, or even if their suspicions become actively aroused, that this purely commercial proposal has now, or in the future may exhibit, any motive, design, or even tendency to affect the political allegiance or the national status of Canada, the Parliament and people of Canada will [have none of it]."

DRAWN BY R. G. MATHEWS.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train, with Dining and Breakfast Cars Heated by Steam. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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Water Colours, Pastels, Miniatures, Black-and-White Drawings, Engravings, and Architectural Drawings, Friday, March 24. Oil Paintings, Saturday, March 25, and Monday, March 27. Sculpture, Saturday, March 28. No Artist is allowed to send or exhibit more than THREE different Works. All works must be delivered to the Burlington Gardens Entrance. None will be received at the Piccadilly Entrance. Hours for the reception of works, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Forms and labels can be procured (during the month of March only) from the Academy. Applications for them made by letter must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope for their enclosure.

HIS MAJESTY'S. Proprietor, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, EVERY EVENING at 8. Shakespeare's KING HENRY VIII. MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, at 2.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" CANADIAN SUPPLEMENT.

10, Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C.

Feb. 21, 1911.

To the Editor, *The Illustrated London News*.

Sir,—As a Canadian I was deeply interested in the magnificent Canadian Supplement to *The Illustrated London News* of Feb. 18. May I congratulate you on the beautiful photographic reproductions and the mass of illuminating information regarding Canada that you therein furnish?

You state: "Those few unenlightened people who are still apt to think of Canada as a huge prairie should remember that the latest available figures give the populations of her principal cities and towns as: Montreal, 267,730; Toronto, 208,040; Quebec, 68,840; Ottawa, 59,928; Hamilton, 52,634; Winnipeg, 42,340; Halifax, 40,832; St. John, 40,711; London, 37,981; Vancouver, 26,133; Victoria, 20,816; Kingston, 71,961."

In quoting these figures, which are evidently the figures of the decennial census of 1901, inadvertently you are giving a most erroneous idea of the present population of these cities. Towns grow so quickly in Canada, especially in Western Canada, that statistics compiled two years ago are ancient history; those compiled ten years ago are utterly obsolete and misleading.

Pending the publication of the results of the decennial census of 1911, the three most reliable sources of information regarding the present population of Canadian cities are the accepted Provincial Directories, the official Atlas published by the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, and the official publications of the railroad companies.

May I subjoin for the benefit of your readers the most recent figures available from these sources? The official publication of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company gives the population of Montreal with its suburbs as 592,000. An Ontario directory fixes the population of Toronto at 400,000. The C.P.R. Company's publication gives Quebec City a population of 90,000. The Dominion Government Atlas credits Ottawa with 75,000 people, and Hamilton with 64,000. The C.P.R. Company's figures for Halifax are 55,000, and for St. John, 57,000. The Ontario Directory assigns to London, 52,000.

But it is when we come to the Far West cities that we see what growth a decade records. A conservative estimate would place the population of Vancouver at 100,000. The edition of "Henderson's Directory of Winnipeg" for 1911, just published, shows that Winnipeg has now a population exceeding 200,000.

The growth of this latter city has been phenomenal. Beginning in 1870 with 215 souls, the population by 1902 had grown to 48,400; in 1906 it was over 100,000; in 1909 it reached the 140,000 mark; at the beginning of 1911 this bustling "Buckle of the Wheat Belt" counts its 200,000 people.

Winnipeg has 185 miles of sewers, 133 miles of paved streets, 225 miles of graded thoroughfares, and 425 miles of side walks; the city covers an area of 14,000 acres. Winnipeg is the greatest grain market on the American continent; her average tonnage for the past five years of freight received and sent out amounts annually to over two and a-half million tons. Winnipeg has twenty-three chartered banks, with a paid-up capital of £18,000,000, whose business it is to turn yellow wheat into yellow gold. The electric railway within the city operates 200 cars on sixty-six miles of city tracks and forty-five miles of suburban lines, and in the year 1909 carried 26,000,000 passengers.

Winnipeg owns all its public parks, its asphalt plant, city quarries, waterworks, street-lighting system, a 300-lb. high pressure fire-protection system, and is constructing a 60,000-h.p. hydro-electric power-plant that will furnish cheap power to its homes and industries.

Last, but yet first, Winnipeg has thirty-three free public schools, with 17,000 pupils enrolled and 330 teachers. To all of these children, be they the children of doctors or ditchers, professional men or ploughmen, the highest awards in the gift of this rich prairie land are open. It is a great stirred-up ant-hill of endeavour where, regardless of heredity, and ignoring favour, the best may come to the top.—Very truly yours,

AGNES DEANS CAMERON,
Author of "The New North."

EDITORIAL NOTE.

It gives us much pleasure to publish in full this very interesting letter from Miss Agnes Deans Cameron. We would only add that, as Miss Cameron surmises, the figures we quoted were those of the last census. These being the official ones, we deemed them the best to use. Obviously, we had not the least desire in any way to minimise the importance of the great cities of the great Dominion.

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PARLIAMENT.

WHILE the House of Lords is preparing to carry out its own reform by means of the measure announced by the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Commons persist in proceeding with the Bill for the curtailment of the veto of the Peers. At intervals, finance business has engaged their attention, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had a controversy with Mr. William Peel as to whether he accused the publicans of being brigands, and other subjects have excited interest at question time, when a number of active Unionists have "heckled" and badgered the Government; but this week has been given up mainly to the one great theme. A majority of 124 for the introduction of the Parliament Bill, which so excited the Nationalists that they sprang to their feet and waved their hats, put the Government in good heart, and a firm attitude was taken by the Ministers during the long debate on the second reading. Suggestions made by Unionists for the disclosure of the results of the Constitutional Conference were rejected by Mr. Asquith, who pointed out that the decision of secrecy was incurred in by all its members. The controversy, therefore, had to be carried on without a common standpoint, and a spirit of no compromise on the Parliament Bill itself was manifest in all parties. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a speech which reminded Mr. Haldane of his father's qualities in debate, stated that the Opposition were ready to co-operate with the Government in the reform of the Second Chamber, and subsequently to confer with them as to methods of dealing with differences between the two Houses; but the Secretary for War, although declaring himself a man of peace, insisted on the passing of the Bill as an indispensable preliminary to negotiation. As the occupants of the two Front Benches, on account of recent complaints, took a less share than usual of the time available for the debate, private members had unusually full opportunities. Much interest was aroused by the maiden speech of Mr. Neville, the new representative of Wigan. He held his hat in his hand for over half an hour, while he pleasantly discoursed on the political situation, dropping several times into poetry and indulging in many metaphors. Unionist members have also shown their interest in the reform of the House of Lords by holding conferences on schemes of reconstruction. They have cordially welcomed the announcement of the Marquess of Lansdowne's Bill.

"Old Kensington Palace." Mr. Austin Dobson is a pleasing essayist, and his latest volume, "Old Kensington Palace" (Chatto and Windus), made up of nearly a dozen papers, contributed for the most part to the *National Review*, finds him at his best. He rambles happily from Kensington Palace with its interesting history of bygone rulers, to Mr. Cradock of Grumley, who "travelled in North Wales in 1776-7," and seems to have run no greater risk in his long and pleasant life, Mr. Dobson turns with equal zest. He writes with pleasant impartiality of Mme. Vigée-Lebrun, the Oxford Edition of Thackeray, and Laureate Whitehead. It is all small talk if you will, but then how cleverly set out, how rich in the fruits of varied learning, how simple to read! There is nothing strenuous, nothing epoch-making here, but the book has a certain distinctive flavour; it appeals to the idler on a winter's afternoon when the roads round the country house or the pavements outside the club-house door are under the rain, when only a bright fire and a pleasant book will avail to make us forget the season and the weather. It is Mr. Austin Dobson's special gift to fill the leisure hour and leave his reader satisfied that it has been well spent. Essays are not in great favour just now: high adventure and startling fiction claim most of the reading public; but to some of us at least the well-written, easy-flowing essay retains its charm. It is as refreshing as Beethoven's *Pastoral Symphony* to ears that have been unduly strained in listening to "Elektra" or "Salome."

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

J. LONG.

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SMITH, ELDER.

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N. PAUL.

<b



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

REMARKS I have made in this column or elsewhere seem to have given people the idea that I am monstrously interested in subjects of a sombre and lurid sort. I have been shown one letter expressing an interest in my works, from the *British Journal of Inebriety*. I had not heard of the paper before, and I confess I found its title a little startling. In my simplicity I at first supposed that it was a paper written "by Drunkards for Drunkards," as Pendennis's paper was written "by Gentlemen for Gentlemen." I thought the paper would be filled with controversies about which was the really perfect and exquisite stage of intoxication, and that the Maudlin Party would dispute fiercely with the Pugnacious Party. I thought that every number might contain an elegant little menu of mixed drinks. Each menu would be signed by an expert; the one saying that he had found that gin, port, and vermouth, preceded by whisky and followed by strong cider and hock, had for him produced the supreme moment. Another, perhaps, would say that this instant of ecstasy could be more quickly reached in the simple order of brandy, Burgundy, brandy, audit ale, brandy, green Chartreuse, brandy, gin, brandy, gin, brandy—and so on, like a recurring decimal.

But my momentary interest in such a diabolical publication was dashed by the discovery that the *British Journal of Inebriety* is really a most learned and public-spirited magazine. It is only the quarterly organ of "The Society for the Study of Inebriety"—in other people, of course. Still, I cannot think the title happily chosen. If an editor wishes to destroy gluttony, I scarcely think he should call his paper *The Glutton's Gazette*. But I often notice this strange insensibility in people about the titles they take for themselves or for their enthusiasms. Some weeks ago I wrote to a morning paper in answer to a gentleman who attacked Christianity as practised, especially in the South of Europe, and who signed his letter "Giordano Bruno." As Bruno is not a person of the faintest interest to anybody now alive, except to the old Secularists, I naturally supposed that the gentleman was a Secularist. It was with great regret that I heard afterwards (too late to re-enter the discussion) that the gentleman had written to say that he was not only an orthodox Christian, but a Roman Catholic. In that case, I heartily hope he will continue to protest, over any signature, against the practical perversion of Christian morals. But I should still recommend him to avoid such signatures as "Voltaire," or "Bradlaugh," or "The Emperor Julian." They scarcely convey the full fervour of his orthodoxy.

Some such instantaneous confusion did, as I have said, cross my mind at the name of the *British Journal of Inebriety*. But only for an instant. In a very few moments I realised that such an inquiry could not come from drunkards, but only from doctors. Drunkards may be interested in drink; but nobody except doctors can be interested in drunkenness. Moreover, my first hasty thought was corrected by another consideration. I know something of how newspapers are produced; I have mixed with most of the journalists in Fleet Street, and there is no jollier company in the world. The chief impression that has remained in

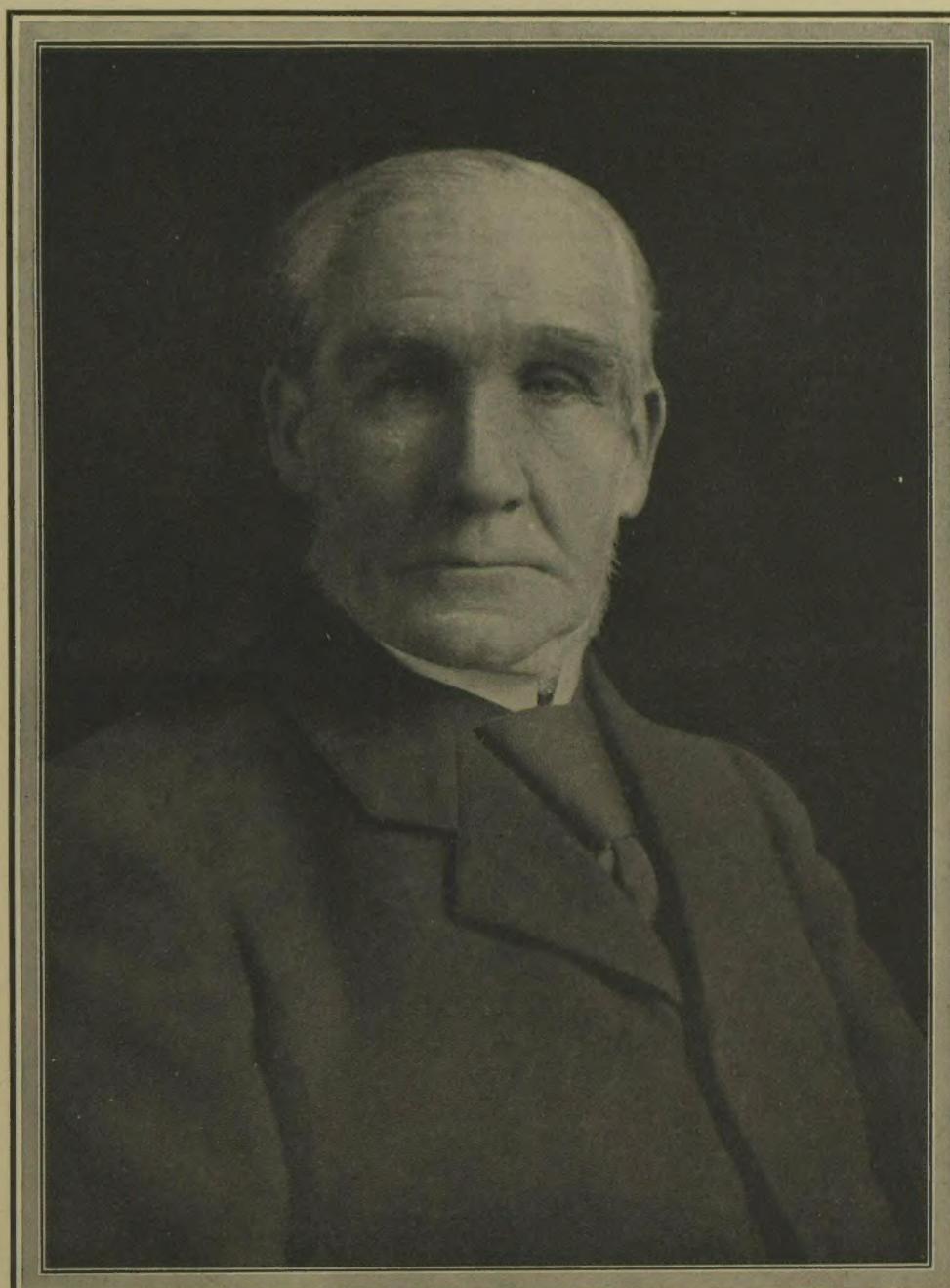
my mind is the huge and unaccountable superiority of the journalists to the journals. But, without suggesting that drunkenness is prevalent in Fleet Street, I could not believe that any ordinary newspaper would care to arrogate to itself alone, as a mere solitary splendour, the title of the *Journal of Inebriety*.

But another, and perhaps stranger, example lies under my hand—I mean, an example of this instinctive association between horrors and my unhappy individuality. I have received a letter from a gentleman of

politicians and philanthropists all profess, in theory, to do the same. Just as the advertisements propose to remove superfluous hair (as they put it) from a woman's face, and also to put superfluous hair on a woman's head, so modern criminology calmly proposes to take human passions from one place and to put them in another. All that is now a commonplace. But, in the case of my correspondent, there is something much more sincere; and sincerity always means a full stop. This gentleman writes to me quite calmly and simply, and asks me to send him a criminal. "I am much handicapped," he says, "by not having access to the worst criminals." Most of us are pretty well satisfied with the secondary and comparatively inadequate criminality to which we do have access, or, rather, which has access to us. Being swindled, burgled, garrotted, or blackmailed, satisfies the curiosity of most philanthropists. But my correspondent cannot rest till he has met the very worst criminal. I dare not conjecture what will happen when the very worst criminal really meets the very best criminologist. Perhaps, as is promised, the criminal will be cured. Perhaps, on the other hand, the criminologist will be murdered. For the sake of faith and cheerfulness, one should always keep these various vistas open. A man of heart (in the healthy French sense of the phrase) can only have one past; but a man of heart ought always to have a hundred futures. Therefore I do not prophesy about the meeting between the worst murderer and the man who really knows how to cure him. "To expect an immediate cure," says the latter, very justly, "would be unreasonable." Perhaps the philanthropist, very slowly and with a genuine knowledge of human nature, would really cure the murderer of murdering. Perhaps the murderer (very quickly and with a hatchet) would really cure the philanthropist of philanthropy. It is one of the only three cures for philanthropy, and the other two I shall keep to myself, because I intend to patent them. But, in any case, it is not this which, so far as I am concerned, constitutes the real queerness of the business.

The gripping and almost throttling fact is this: that my friend, like most modern thinkers, manifestly thinks in terms of slavery. He asks me to send him a murderer—apparently in a box. He seems to suppose that I own a huge plantation of niggers; and can pick out any one whom I dislike and give him over bodily to anyone whom I like. In his eyes there is no difficulty about carting a complete citizen, alive and kicking, from one place to another or from one person to another. Now this is a large and lucid caricature of modern sociology. For my correspondent is a perfectly sincere fanatic; and

fanatics are always the unconscious caricatures of their cause. But what he says wildly and clearly really is what most of the criminologists mean, but basely and obscurely. Most modern sociologists do know what he means, only they have not the courage to enslave one man separately, but can only think of men as enslaved in multitudes. Their scientific dogma is the same; it is the vivisection of humanity.



ONE OF THE OLD GUARD OF THE LIBERAL PARTY:

THE LATE LORD WOLVERHAMPTON.

Lord Wolverhampton, who was perhaps better known under his former name of Sir Henry Fowler, was born in 1830, and became a well-known solicitor in Wolverhampton, of which town he was Mayor in 1863, and first Chairman of the School Board in 1870. He represented Wolverhampton in the House of Commons from 1880 to 1908, when he was created a Viscount. His political promotion was unusually rapid for one who entered Parliament so late in life—that is, at the age of fifty. In 1884 he was made Under-Secretary to the Home Department; in 1886, Secretary to the Treasury; in 1892, President of the Local Government Board, in which capacity he introduced the Parish Councils Bill; and in 1894, Secretary of State for India. After that, he was for some years in Opposition. When the Liberals returned to power in 1905, Lord Wolverhampton became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and in 1908 he was appointed Lord President of the Council. It will be remembered that Lady Wolverhampton, formerly Miss Ellen Thorneycroft, whom he married in 1857, died last January. Their two daughters are both novelists, the elder being well known under her maiden name of Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.

whom I wish to speak with considerable sympathy and respect, because he tells me that politicians and serious philanthropists think him mad; and I am quite sure he is not half so mad as they are. He is only mad in so far as he takes seriously the ideas which they have advanced with the flighty and fantastic levity that belongs to the hypocrite. He really does believe that it is possible to cure a sinner of his sin by some secret of hygiene, by some actual external process. The



VISCOUNTESS
FEILDING,
Who Married,
Viscount Feilding
on Tuesday.
Photo, Kate Pragnell.

PORTRAITS
AND
WORLD'S NEWS.

VISCOUNT
FEILDING,
Who Married
Miss Imelda
Harding on Tuesday
last.—[Photo, Gillman.]

Photo, Illus. Bureau.

MR. H. WEBB,
Sir Charles Dilke's Successor as M.P.
for the Forest of Dean.

lieries, Ltd., which has many thousands of employees in South Wales. Later, he became a director of the company, and he is also one of the proprietors of the *Westminster Gazette*. He is keenly interested in agriculture and in national defence, and was for some years an officer in the Severn Division of the Submarine Engineers. He has done good work in the cause of education in South Wales.

No change in party representation resulted from the bye-election in the Westbury Division of Wiltshire, caused by the appointment of Sir John Fuller as Governor of Victoria, though the new Member, the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, obtained a rather smaller Liberal majority. He is the second surviving son of the Earl of Carlisle. In the House he will be an opponent of his brother, Viscount Morpeth, who sits as a Unionist for South Birmingham; but he will have on his own side his brother-in-law, Mr. C. H. Roberts, the Liberal Member for Lincoln. Mr. Howard formerly sat for the Eskdale Division of Cumberland. He has been Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Asquith, and he is to succeed Sir John Fuller not only in his seat in the Commons, but as Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and also, it has been suggested, as a Liberal Whip.

At a recent meeting of the Municipal Reform Party in the London County Council, Mr. Edward White was chosen to be nominated for the Chairmanship of the Council for the coming year. He has long taken an active part in the local government of London, having been for nine years a member of the Borough Council of Marylebone, and for twenty-one

Mr. H. Webb, who won the bye-election in the Forest of Dean Division, has improved on the majority obtained by the late Sir Charles Dilke at the last General Election. The new Member, who is a Liberal, was formerly secretary of the Ocean Col-

and heir of the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, the ninth holder of the Earldom, and was born in 1885. He took his degree at Oxford, where he was at Christ Church, in 1907, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. His father, the Earl of Denbigh, who is Hon. Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, served in Egypt in 1882, and was Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria and to King Edward. He went as Special Envoy to Rome at the Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII.

THE HON. GEOFFREY HOWARD,
Sir John Fuller's Successor as M.P. for the
Westbury Division of Wiltshire.

General Brun, the French Minister of War, who died suddenly last week, was born at Marmande, in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne, in 1849. As a Lieutenant of Artillery he took part in the fighting round Metz in the Franco-German War, and was made prisoner among the rest of Marshal Bazaine's army. In 1889 he was appointed Professor of Artillery Tactics at the War School. In 1905 he became Chief of the General Staff of the Army. It was in 1909 that M. Briand included him in the Cabinet. As Minister of War he introduced a number of reforms, and did great service for the development of military aeronautics by encouraging aeroplane experiments.

Last Monday Paris saw not only the funeral of a Minister of War, but the demise of a Government, for M. Briand and his colleagues went from the obsequies of General Brun to tender their resignation to the President at the Elysée. In explaining the reasons for this step, M. Briand said that

the Government seemed no longer to possess the requisite authority for effectively continuing its programme. It was M. Briand, it will be remembered, who introduced the Bill for the separation of Church and State; and as Premier his policy had been one of "laïcization" and "apaisement," but the pacification he desired has not come about. He thinks that a fresh Government and a new Prime Minister may be able to restore

REAR-ADmiral H. W. SAVORY,
Who has been Recently Promoted
to Flag Rank.

Photo, Russell, Southsea.

SIR PHILIP MAGNUS, M.P.,
Who Opposed the Substitution of English
for Hebrew in the Jewish Ritual.

MR. E. N. CHOLMELEY,
Who, with Mr. F. H. Melland,
recently completed a remarkable
Bicycle Tour in Central Africa.

Photo, Emett.

REAR-ADmiral H. W. SAVORY,
Who has been Recently Promoted
to Flag Rank.

Photo, Russell, Southsea.

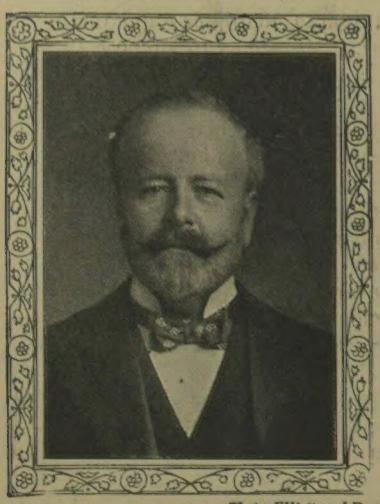
THE LATE GENERAL BRUN,
The French Minister of War.

THE LATE LIEUT. H. F. ALDERTON,
Who was Drowned in a Gallant Attempt
to Save the Life of a Seaman.

the Government seemed no longer to possess the requisite authority for effectively continuing its programme. It was M. Briand, it will be remembered, who introduced the Bill for the separation of Church and State; and as Premier his policy had been one of "laïcization" and "apaisement," but the pacification he desired has not come about. He thinks that a fresh Government and a new Prime Minister may be able to restore

THE REV. J. E. WAKERLEY,
To have Charge of the new Wesleyan
Building on the Aquarium Site.

years before that on the Local Board. He was for six years an Alderman of the L.C.C. But this is by no means the full tale of Mr. White's municipal services, for he was for ten years Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Guardians, and he has also served on the London Compensation Authority under the Licensing Act, the Thames Conservancy Board, and the Metropolitan Water Board.



MR. EDWARD WHITE,
Who has been Nominated for the Chair-
manship of the London County Council.

At Market Drayton on Tuesday last an interesting wedding took place, that of Viscount Feilding and Miss Imelda Harding, daughter of Mr. Francis Egerton Harding, of Old Springs, Market Drayton. The ceremony was performed in the church of S.S. Thomas Aquinas and Stephen. Viscount Feilding is the eldest son

he was in the front rank of German novelists, and the appearance of a book by him was a literary event. It was his "Problematische NATUREN" that first brought him reputation. He wrote about thirty novels in all, five plays, and an autobiography called "Finder und Erfinder." He made his name as a novelist at a period when German readers had a taste for very long and solid works of fiction,

(Continued overleaf)

THE LATE HERR FRIEDRICH
SPIELHAGEN,
The Well-known German Novelist.



M. ARISTIDE BRIAND,
Premier of France, who, with his Cabinet,
Resigned last Monday.

A GUARD AGAINST "RISKS": A WAR-SHIP OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING.



PART OF THE FLEET DESIGNED TO EXCLUDE PROSPECT OF ADVANTAGE FROM WAR WITH GERMANY:
THE BATTLE-SHIP "WESTFALEN."

"A noteworthy supplementation of Admiral von Tirpitz's recent speech in the Reichstag [we quote the "Telegraph"] is furnished in the "Deutsche Tagezeitung" by Count Reventlow. . . . The Naval Secretary . . . said that the object of the Government was to make the German fleet so strong that to attack it would involve risk even for the biggest naval Power. 'This risk,' added Admiral von Tirpitz, 'is the *ceterum censeo* of our naval policy.' It seems desirable to Count Reventlow that this term 'risk' should be more particularly defined, and he undertakes the task in the following words: 'If this term is applied to the German fleet, it has the absolutely precise meaning that the risk must be big enough to render infinitesimally small, if not in all human probability absolutely to exclude, any prospect of advantage of any kind from war with Germany. . . .'" The expression *ceterum censeo*, it may be added, is taken from Cato's oft-repeated declaration in the Roman Senate—"Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam"—"For the rest I think that Carthage must be destroyed."

generally written to promote some political or social ideas. Herr Spielhagen was an ardent Liberal.

On the site of the old Royal Aquarium at Westminster the Wesleys are erecting a large building which will cost about £250,000, and which is now nearly finished. The important charge of superintending the conduct of this great establishment has been given to the Rev. J. E. Wakerley, of East Ham. Great care has been taken over the acoustic properties of the building, as it is expected that the large hall will be used for concerts on week-days.

Judge Parry, who has been appointed to succeed the late Judge Emden as Judge of County Courts for Lambeth and Circuit Forty-Eight, has held a similar position at Manchester since 1894. He is also, of course, well known in the world of letters and of things theatrical. He collaborated with Mr. Fred Mouillot in "What the Butler Saw," produced at Wyndham's Theatre in 1905, and with Mr. Louis Calvert in "Katawampus," a children's play, produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. He has published many books, including two editions of Dorothy Osborne's Letters.

It is an interesting fact that all the three children of the late Lord Wolverhampton possess literary or artistic proclivities. His elder daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Felkin, is well known, under her maiden name of Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, as the author of "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" and a number of other novels. Her sister, Mrs. W. R. Hamilton,

Photo. Lafayette.

THE SECOND VISCOUNT WOLVERHAMPTON,
Formerly the Hon. Henry Fowler, who
has just succeeded the late Peer.

is also a novelist of distinction. The new Viscount, hitherto known as the Hon. Henry Fowler, is a composer of songs. He was born in 1870, and was educated at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Only last year he married the Hon. Evelyn Wrottesley, daughter of Baron Wrottesley.

Among Naval promotions many will be pleased to note that of Captain Herbert Savory to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He has relinquished the post of Inspecting Captain of Boys' Training Establishments. The officers of the *Impregnable* presented him with a silken ensign on his leaving the ship.

Lord Bangor, who died last week at his Irish seat, Castle Ward, County Down, in his eighty-third year, succeeded his brother in the title in 1881, and four years later was elected a Representative Irish Peer. He was formerly in the 43rd Light Infantry, and served in the Kaffir Campaign of 1851-3. He was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1854, and who was a daughter of

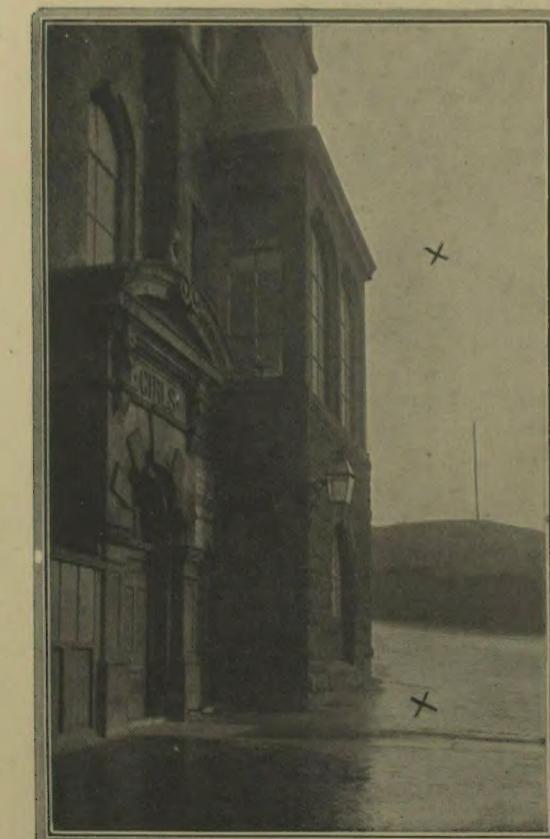


Photo. White.
THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF THE GIRL BLOWN INTO THE AIR BY A GALE: THE SCENE OF THE OCCURRENCE.

Last week, Mary Bailey, aged sixteen, was blown into the air by a gale whilst in the yard of Hanson School, Bradford, was lifted by the wind to a height of some twenty feet, and, falling from that height to the ground, was killed. A witness stated that when he saw her in the air her skirt was blown out like a balloon. A verdict of accidental death was returned. On our photograph, the crosses show the spot on which the unfortunate girl fell, and the height to which she was lifted by the wind.

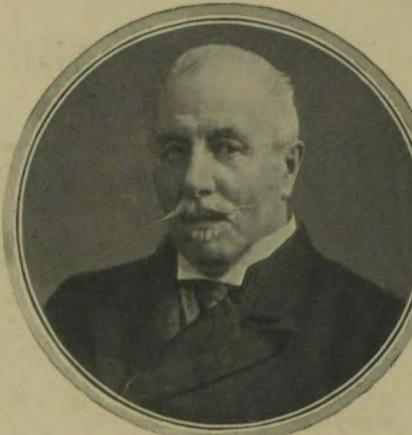


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE VISCOUNT BANGOR,
A Representative Irish Peer and a Distinguished Soldier.

the Rev. Henry King, of Ballylin, was accidentally killed in 1869. Five years later he married Miss Elizabeth Eccles, daughter and heiress of Major Hugh Eccles, of

By an irony of fate, the man to whose rescue the gallant Lieutenant went was saved, while he himself was drowned.

Although he presided at the recent meeting of the West London Synagogue of British Jews, at which it was decided to adopt some important reforms in the Jewish ritual, Sir Philip Magnus explained that "he personally was averse from the substitution of English for Hebrew in the services." He thought it would discourage the teaching of Hebrew, which, he said, was of great educational value apart from religion. He and those who thought with him, however, bowed to the demands of the majority. Sir Philip Magnus, who is a Unionist, has been M.P. for London University since 1906.

A CYCLE TOUR IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

On another page we give some very interesting photographs obtained by Messrs. F. H. Melland and E. N. Cholmeley, of

the Chartered Company, during their recent bicycle and walking tour in the wilds of Central Africa. They passed through the German East African Protectorate. On reaching the southern end of Victoria Nyanza the two travellers proceeded to Entebbe, from which they made a flying visit to the East African Protectorate. Then they went by way of Mubendi, near Lake Albert, Huima, and the Burgoma Forest (so dense that it made a perpetual twilight), and eventually reached the Soudan frontier. With regard to the illustrations of lip-ornaments worn by the Lango tribes, it may be added that these are made of glass filed down from pieces of broken bottles, which, in consequence, are in great demand. They are made in crescent shape. The Lango hair-ornaments are made of wart-hog tusks and cut bone.



Photo. Lafayette.
VISCOUNTESS WOLVERHAMPTON,
Formerly the Hon. Mrs. Henry Fowler, daughter-in-law of the late Viscount.

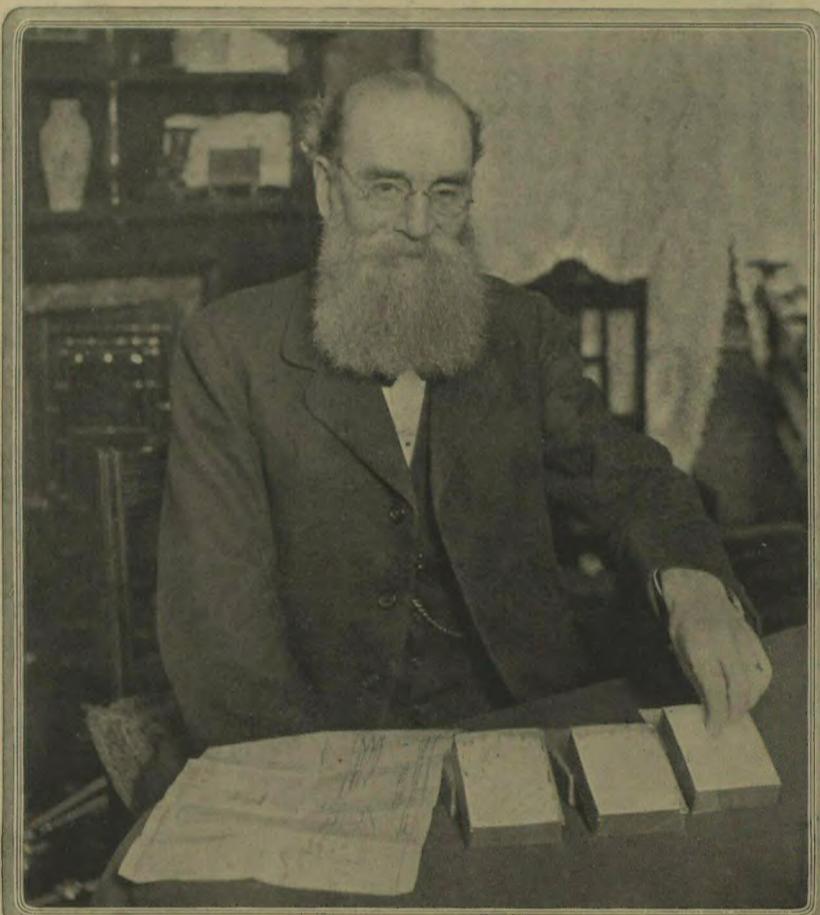


Photo. Topical.
THE ENGINEER WHOSE INVENTION HAS FETCHED £1,000,000 FOR THE AMERICAN RIGHTS: MR. JAMES HODGKINSON, OF SALFORD, EXPLAINING HIS STOKING SYSTEM FOR BRINE-EVAPORATION.

Mr. James Hodgkinson, who is a member of the firm of Messrs. James Hodgkinson, mechanical-stoker makers, of Salford, has invented a new salt-making process which, it is believed, will revolutionise the salt industry. So highly is it valued in the commercial world that the American rights alone have been sold for £1,000,000. Mr. Hodgkinson, who is seventy, has devoted the greater part of his life to the problem of the economy of fuel, which is the main element in his new process.



Photo. Böcker.
SHARPSHOOTERS ON SKIS: A GERMAN PATROL ON THE FELDBERG, THE HIGHEST PEAK OF THE BLACK FOREST.

Cronoe. Lord Bangor is succeeded by his son, Major the Hon. Maxwell Ward, of the Royal Artillery, who was formerly Captain of the Legation Guard in Peking, and who married, in 1905, Miss Agnes Hamilton, daughter of the late Mr. Dacre Hamilton, of Cornacassa, Monaghan.

Lieutenant Harold Fisher Alderton, who lost his life off Sheerness last week in a gallant attempt to rescue a blue-jacket who fell overboard, was Commander of Torpedo-boat No. 115, which recently returned to Sheerness after serving with a submarine flotilla at Harwich. Before that he commanded Torpedo-boat No. 158. He joined the Navy in 1902, and became a Sub-Lieutenant in 1905, and Lieutenant in 1907.

PLAINTIFF IN THE EXCEEDINGLY INTERESTING "SUIT OF ARMOUR CASE": THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

The Earl of Chesterfield (Sir Edwyn Francis Scudamore-Stanhope, P.C.) was Treasurer of Queen Victoria's Household from 1892 until 1894, was Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms from the last-named year until 1895, and has been Lord Steward since last year. He is a B.A. (Oxon) and a barrister-at-law. Born on March 15, 1854, he succeeded his father, as tenth Earl, in 1887. In February of 1900 he married Enid Edith, second daughter of Charles Henry, first Baron Nunburnholme.

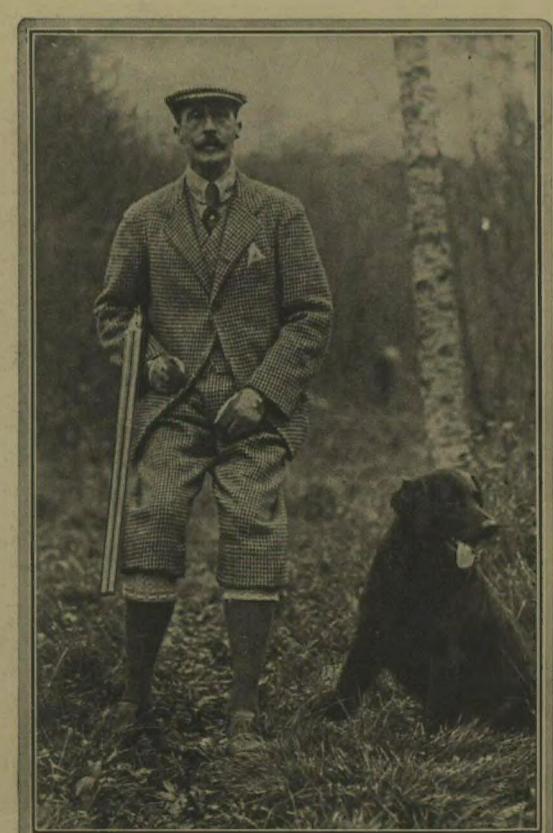
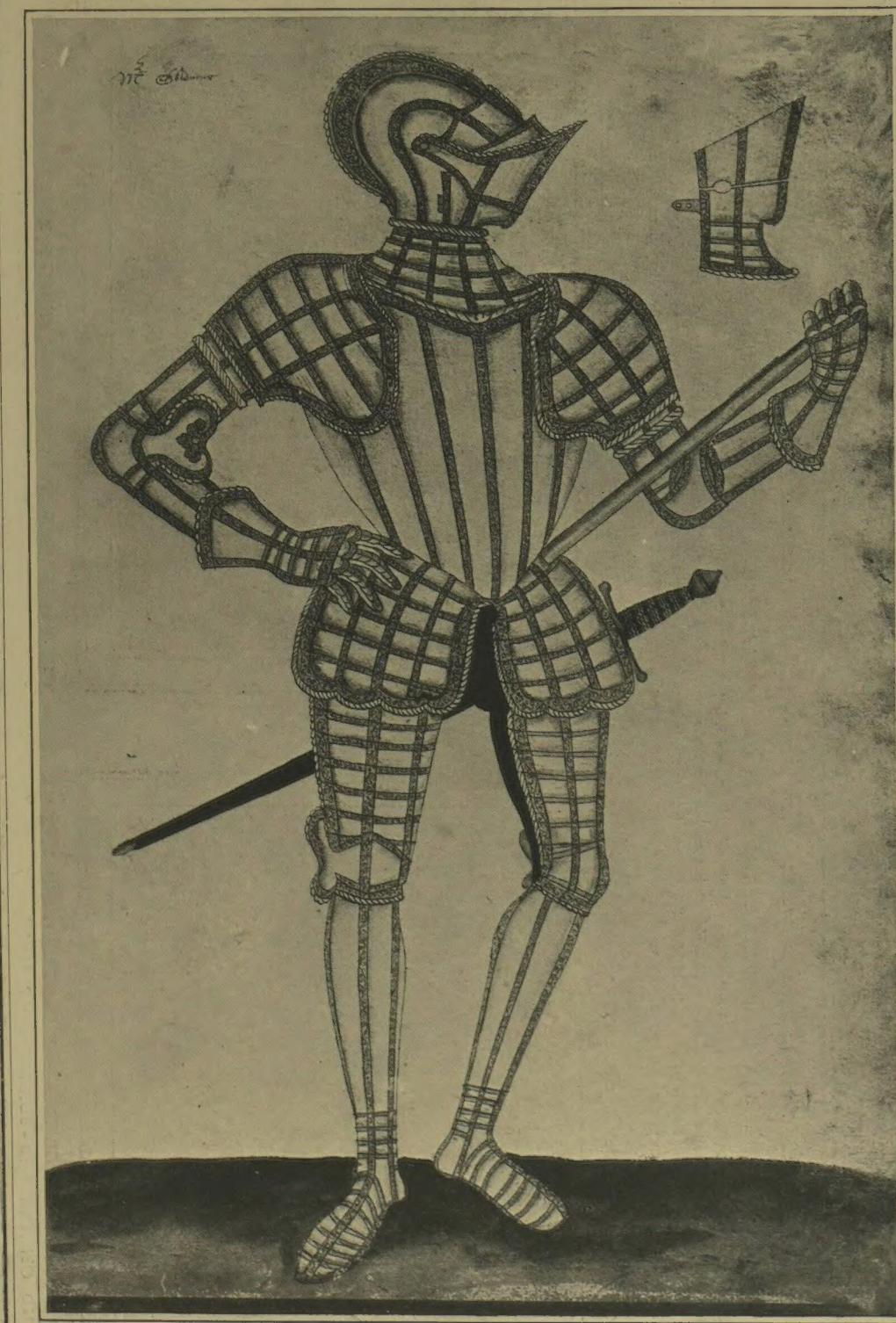


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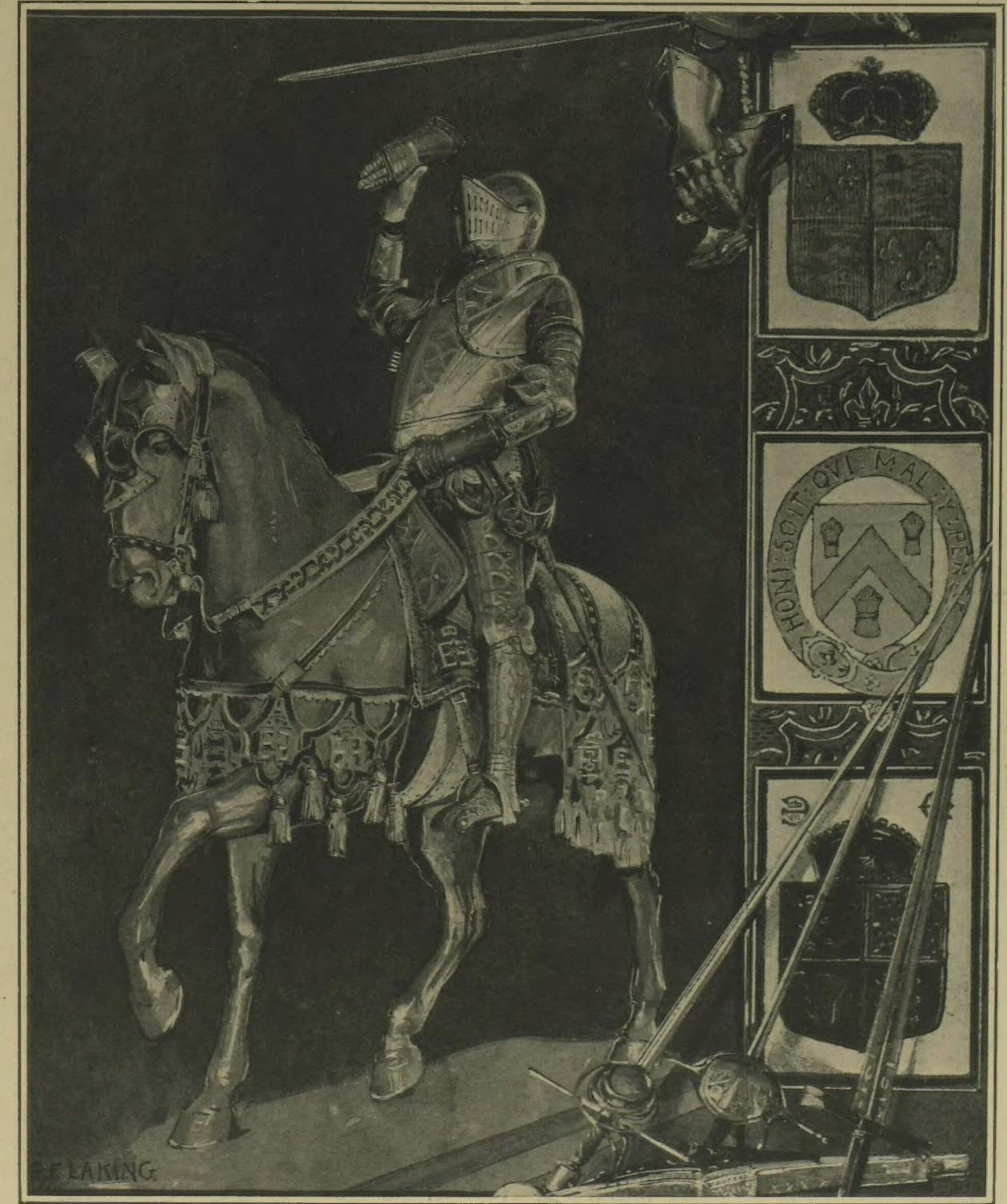
THE ARMOUR CASE: THE "SKIDMUR" AND THE HATTON SUITS BY TOPE.

DRAWING OF THE HATTON SUIT BY MR. GUY FRANCIS LAKING, M.V.O., F.S.A., KEEPER OF THE KING'S ARMOURY.



THE ILLUSTRATION IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM WHICH COUNSEL FOR LORD CHESTERFIELD STATED SHOWS THE IDENTICAL SUIT OF ARMOUR IN QUESTION.

On Monday last the trial of an action began in which Lord Chesterfield claimed a declaration that a sale of armour should be set aside and that the armour should be returned to him. The armour was offered by his Lordship in the catalogue of sale of the contents of Holme Lacy last year and was to have been sold on February 1. Before the sale, however, Lord Chesterfield withdrew it, selling it to an art-dealer, the defendant in the action, for £2000. Later, it was stated, the defendant offered it for sale for £12,000, a price which, giving evidence, defendant's son, who negotiated the purchase from Lord Chesterfield, described as "silly," and one which was only asked because the defendant did not wish to sell. During the proceedings Mr. Astbury, one of the counsel for Lord Chesterfield, described how the armour had been kept in a room at the top of the house, and how, when it was discovered, it was much rusted. He then went on to say that the armour was extremely valuable, and that they had got a book of the South Kensington Museum in which the identical suit was described and



THE HATTON SUIT OF TOPF ARMOUR AT WINDSOR, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED BY A WITNESS AS ONE OF THE FINEST SUITS KNOWN—"THE CHAMPION'S SUIT."

pictorially represented. It appeared, he said, that in the reign of Elizabeth there was a German of the name of Topf, a South Bavarian, in whose country this damascene work apparently originated, and where this suit of armour was believed to have been made for one of the family of Scudamore, no doubt an ancestor of Lord Chesterfield, one of whose family names was Scudamore. The armour was of old steel with gold inlaid. Our first illustration, as we have noted, is from the book in the South Kensington Museum to which Counsel referred. It will be seen that the name "Mr Skidmure" appears on the top left-hand corner of the illustration. The second picture shows the Topf suit of armour made, in 1585, for Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor. It is known as "the Champion's suit," as the King's Champion wore it at the Coronation Banquet of King George I. A witness described it as one of the finest suits known. It was presented to King Edward VII. in the year of his Coronation. On Wednesday judgment in the case was given for Lord Chesterfield.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

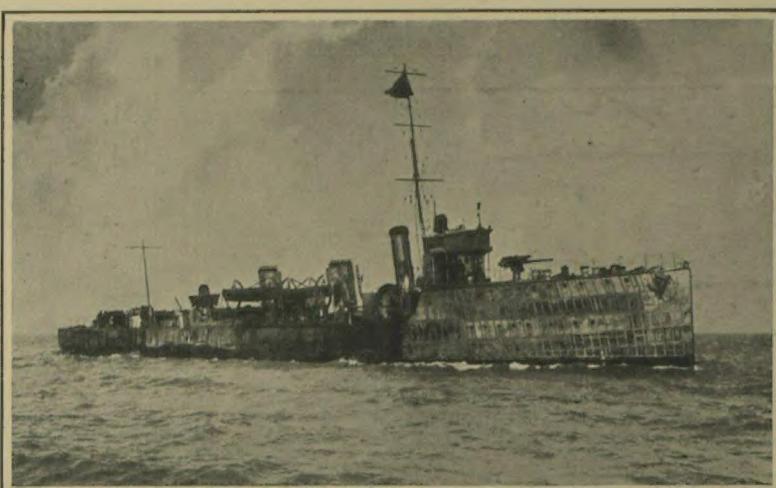


Photo. Cribb.

A WAR-VESSEL BUILT AT THE HOME OF PLEASURE-YACHTS: THE "RIFLEMAN," A NEW TYPE OF TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER, WHICH WAS CONSTRUCTED AT COWES.

The "Rifleman" is of a new class of torpedo-boat destroyers. The height of her fore funnel should be noted.

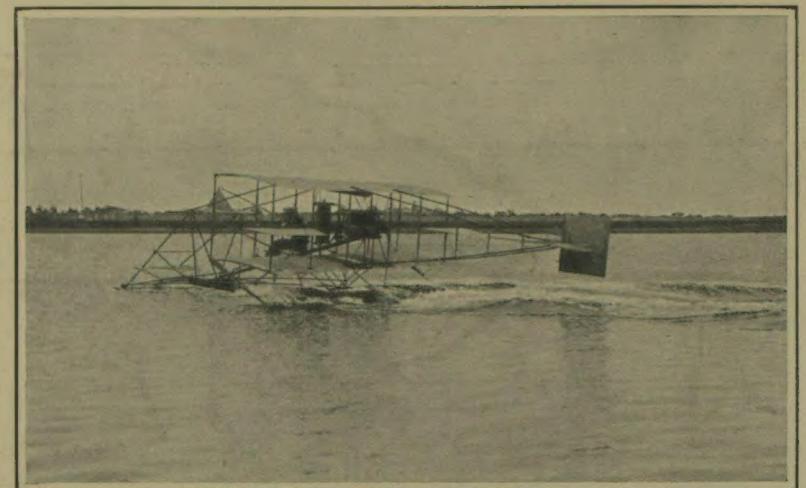


Photo. Wright.

AN AEROPLANE WHICH RISES FROM THE WATER INSTEAD OF FROM THE LAND: MR. GLENN CURTISS, THE AMERICAN AIRMAN, BEGINNING A FLIGHT IN HIS HYDRO-AEROPLANE IN SAN DIEGO BAY.

Mr. Curtiss's machine is remarkable in that it is the first to rise from the water instead of from land. From San Diego Bay, California, he rose to a height of 150 feet.

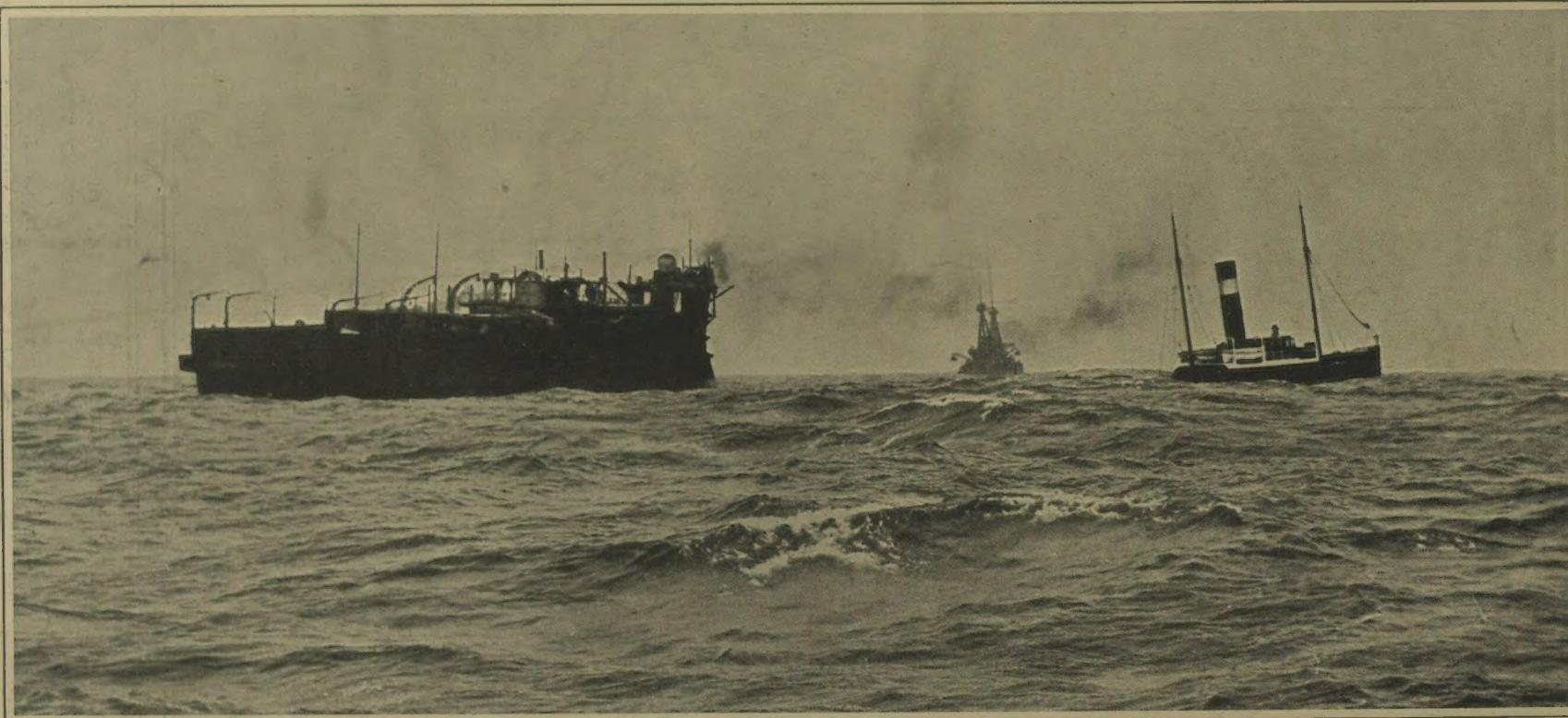


Photo. Vaughan T. W. Fau.

TAKEN IN HAND AFTER BEING A DANGER TO TRAFFIC: THE OBSOLETE FRENCH WAR-VESSEL "RICHELIEU" IN CHARGE OF TUGS.

The obsolete French war-ship "Richelieu," which had been sold out of our neighbour's Navy, was being towed from Toulon to Rotterdam the other day when she broke loose from her tugs off Brest. She drifted in the track of the Atlantic liners at the mouth of the Channel, then touched the Retarier rocks of the Scillies. Floating free of these, she again became a danger to traffic. Finally, two Dutch tugs took her in charge once more. In our photograph, H.M.S. "Inflexible," which was sent by the Admiralty to search for the derelict and stand by her, may be seen in the distance. It was the fact that the "Inflexible" was able to manoeuvre to the windward of the derelict and so form a breakwater 530 feet long, which made it possible for the tugs, thus screened, to get to work.



Photo. Topical.

DISCOVERED NEAR THE EIGHTH GREEN: THE UNDERGROUND PASSAGE FOUND ON THE MID-SURREY GOLF LINKS.

A curious discovery has just been made on the Mid-Surrey Golf Club's course at Richmond. While the links were being altered, the workmen unearthed an underground passage near the eighth green. This is quite close to the surface and has a depth of about five feet. Its walls are built of various kinds of stones, embedded in mortar which has become as hard as cement. It would appear that the passage ran in the direction of the river, but this remains to be proved, or disproved, when further explorations are made.



Photo. W.G.P.

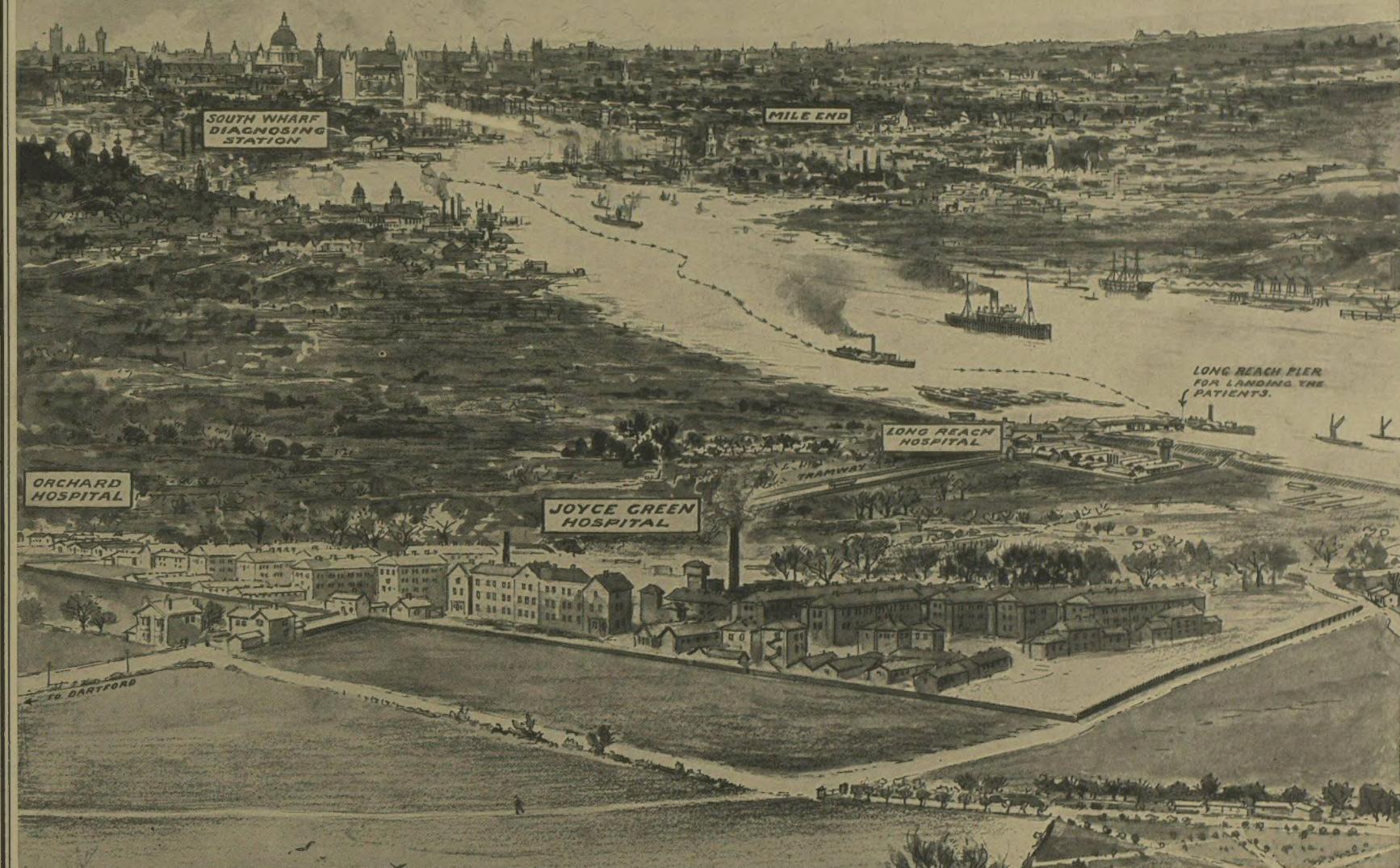
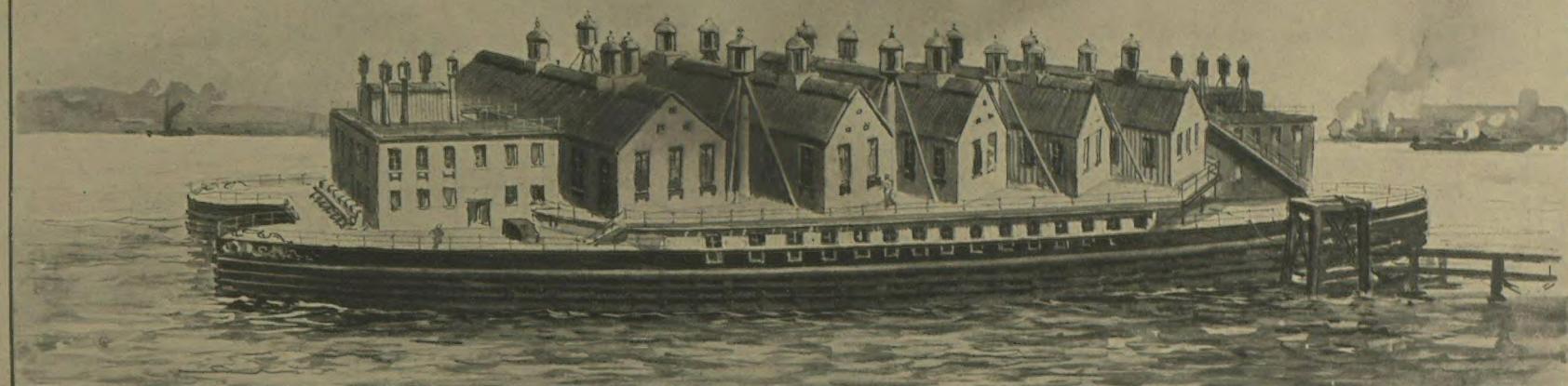
THE FATAL FIRE IN A RAG-MERCHANT'S IN BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK: SEARCHING FOR THE MISSING FIREMEN.

Fire broke out on Sunday night in the warehouse of Messrs. A. Cohen and Co., rag-merchants, of Southwark, and raged fiercely for several hours. Early in the morning of the Monday, firemen entered the building. Two of these were holding a hose when the staircase on which they were standing gave way and they fell to the floor below, to be buried under charred woodwork and smouldering paper. All attempts at rescue failed. The bodies were not recovered until late in the afternoon.

SMALLPOX IN LONDON: THE CARE OF THE CASES.

DRAWINGS BY W. B. ROBINSON; PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.

THE "CASTALIA"—One of
the old Hospital Boats
superceded by the
Land Hospital in 1904.



THE COVERED GANGWAY FROM THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD'S
WHARF TO THE PIER FROM WHICH PATIENTS ARE SENT BY
SPECIAL STEAMER TO THE HOSPITAL.



WHERE SUSPECTED SMALLPOX CASES AWAIT EXAMINATION:
THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD'S SOUTH WHARF,
AT ROTHERHITHE.

THE OLD METHOD AND THE NEW: WHERE PATIENTS WERE TREATED: WHERE THEY ARE TREATED:
AND HOW THEY ARE CONVEYED TO HOSPITAL.

Needless to say, the authorities do all that in them lies to prevent the spread of smallpox. Patients suspected of the disease come under the care of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Immediately a supposed case is notified, the patient is conveyed to the Board's wharf at Rotherhithe, there to await inspection by the medical officer whose duty it is to determine whether the dread illness is indeed present, or whether chicken-pox, or some other similar ailment, has been mistaken for it. If smallpox be certified, the person suffering from it is taken from the diagnosing station through a covered way to the pier, from which the special steamers run to the Board's pier at Long Reach. From the latter he passes through another covered way to a private tramway. By this he is conveyed to hospital. The hospital-boats were replaced by the land hospitals in 1904. In the three hospitals there are 2000 beds. Gore Farm Hospital, which is not shown in this drawing, is a fever-hospital, but was used as a smallpox-hospital during the last epidemic.

ELEGANCE: THE JUPE - CULOTTE IN FAVOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FÉLIX AND O'DOYÉ.



FOR OUTDOOR WEAR AND INDOOR WEAR: THE HAREM-SKIRT IN TWO FORMS.

The discussion as to the beauty or lack of beauty, the advantages and disadvantages, of the harem-skirt continues to rage furiously. Each side is certain that right is with it; each is most determined in its views. Which will prove triumphant remains to be seen. Meantime, numerically, those opposed to the jupe-culotte would seem to be in the majority. Of our Illustrations, it may be said that the creation for out of doors emanates from the Maison Béchoff-David, that for indoors from the Maison Poiret.

INELEGANCE: THE JUPE-CULOTTE OUT OF FAVOUR.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



AN UNREHEARSED EVENT: "LES COURSES D'AUTEUIL."

The jupe-culotte does not invariably meet with favour, and, moreover, the curiosity of the crowd is apt to take active form. Hence, certain of its wearers have not found it conducive to mental comfort, however satisfactory they may find the freedom it gives to the limbs. In Madrid the skirt has proved so unpopular that, at the request of Señor Canalejas, the Governor has detailed fifty policemen to protect ladies wearing it in the streets. Our Drawing is reproduced by courtesy of "L'Illustration," of Paris, which publishes it under the title "Les Courses d'Auteuil."

THE CITY OF THE COPTS: THE SECT'S STRONGHOLD IN CAIRO;
AND A PLACE MOST SACRED TO THEM.



1. WHERE, ACCORDING TO TRADITION, THE HOLY FAMILY RESTED BEFORE COMING
TO THEIR DWELLING-PLACE IN EGYPT: THE TREE OF THE VIRGIN AT MATARIE. | 2. WHERE THE DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS WORSHIP:
IN THE COPTIC CHURCH IN THE COPTIC CITY IN CAIRO.

3. BELIEVED TO CONSIST IN PART OF THE HOUSE IN WHICH THE HOLY FAMILY DWELT IN EGYPT: THE CRYPT OF THE COPTIC CHURCH IN THE COPTIC CITY IN CAIRO.

It was reported recently that Sir Eldon Gorst, returned from a tour of inspection during which he visited the provinces in which the Copts are chiefly settled, and inquired into alleged Coptic grievances, had stated that he had found that outside Cairo there were no serious complaints. This drew a number of contradictory telegrams from Copts in various parts, who complained again of the treatment of Copts by the Provincial Councillors with regard to their educational interests, and suggested that they had not equality of opportunities with their compatriots and that their religious belief was a bar to their advancement in the public services. The Copts, it should be noted, are the direct descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and are practically all Christians. To some extent they speak the language and follow the customs of the last period of ancient Egyptian civilisation —

[Continued opposite.]

THE STRONGHOLD OF THE COPTS: THE COPTIC CITY IN CAIRO;
AND THE WELL OF THE VIRGIN AT MATARIE.



1. VERY SACRED TO THE COPTS: THE WELL OF THE VIRGIN AT MATARIE, NEAR WHICH, UNDER A TREE, THE HOLY FAMILY ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE RESTED.

Continued. Their language fell into disuse in the seventh century, after the Mohammedan invasion; and since the sixteenth has been replaced, save for liturgical purposes, by Arabic. At one time they provided almost all the minor Government officials; now their place in this direction has been taken in many cases by Mohammedans; hence, no doubt, much of the present difficulty. In old Cairo is a Coptic city which is most jealously guarded. The chief building of this, the Coptic church, is on the site which tradition ascribes to the house occupied by the Holy Family after the flight into Egypt. Below the church is a crypt which is said in parts to consist of the walls of the old house. As we have noted, the Tree of the Virgin, under which the Holy Family are said to have rested, and the Well of the Virgin, which is near it, are not in this city but at Matarie: both are the scenes of pilgrimages.

2. AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE JEALOUSLY GUARDED COPTIC CITY IN OLD CAIRO: THE CUSTODIAN OF THE GATE CARRYING ITS GREAT WOODEN KEY.

*At the Sign**of St. Paul's*

The inhabitants
of St. Paul's Church
yard are much dis-
turbed by soldiers
and others . . .

ANDREW LANG ON "THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD."

AS we shall soon be celebrating the centenary of Dickens, the many wits who write stories of detectives might observe the fact in a professional way. They might try, in a "symposium," to settle the question what was "The Mystery of Edwin Drood"?

Most people have forgotten Dickens's last novel, left unfinished; and though his spirit, writing through a medium, completed the story long ago, little attention was paid to his romances, which I have never seen. What the spirit said is not evidence. Mere mortals have published their own guesses—I for one, six years ago. It cannot be said that the public was keenly interested in my solution; nor, I fear, will the multitude largely demand the latest adventure—"About Edwin Drood" (University Press, Cambridge). The author only gives his initials, those of an eminent Greek scholar. Scholars have their own classical puzzles, some of which, but not many, are occasionally solved; the majority of them are at least three thousand years old, and still keep their secrets.

Hence the lack of general confidence in the ingenuity of scholars! But if Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, for example, would only induce Sherlock Holmes and Watson to hold a dialogue, in some magazine, about "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," the world would be intensely interested, and the truth might be elucidated. If this modest appeal reaches Sir Arthur, I trust that he will be kind, and allow Sherlock to explain to Watson (who knows his methods) whether John Jasper did or did not slay his nephew, Edwin Drood, just after the midnight of a Christmas Eve, about 1838-1840.

I have read the Cambridge solution carefully, and, on some points, confess that the critic has convinced me of errors in my own attempt. For instance, I now no longer assume that Mr. Grewgious went from London to Cloisterham on the fatal Christmas Eve, wandered among the tombs, and obtained certain knowledge that Jasper, in intention, was a murderer. He only conceived, three days later, very strong suspicions, which were made

MR. W. CLARK RUSSELL,

The famous writer of sea stories, whose Book of Poems, "The Father of the Sea," dedicated to the Prince of Wales as "Royal Naval Cadet," is announced by Messrs. Sampson Low.

Photograph by Elliott & Fry.

purposes of his own—a favourite device of the author.

Indeed, the Cambridge scholar finds out a new fact. Dickens had written down, as possible titles for his

learn, meditated on his deed ever since he fell in love with his nephew's fiancée; a space of two or three years.

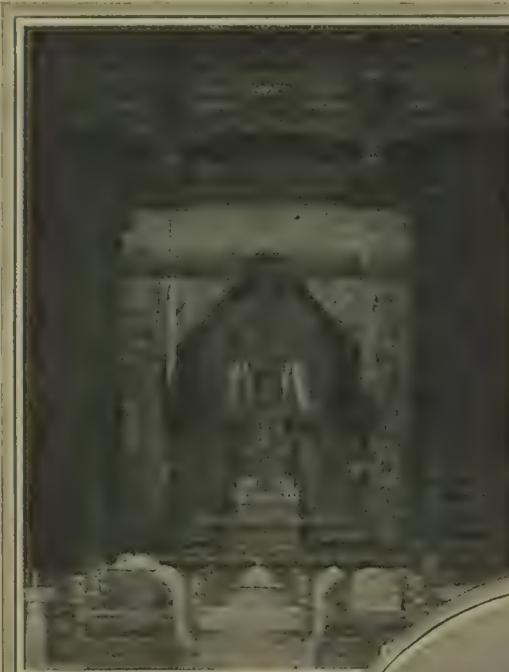
Yet his powerful genius can apparently strike out no plan more plausible than to drug Edwin, lure him to the top of a cathedral tower at night, and pitch him off. He has to risk the chance of a policeman strolling past on his beat: a policeman would not be so much afraid of ghosts in a cathedral close as to shirk his duty. Moreover, any tourists, fearless of ghosts, might choose to see fair Cloisterham "aright," which, as in the case of fair Melrose, can only be done in the clear moonlight. But, for all that we hear from Dickens, there were no police, not even a "watch" of Dogberry and Verger, in Cloisterham.

Jasper's course was clear. As the Cambridge inquirer says, Jasper was able to send from a distance mental suggestions to Mr. Crisparkle, which compelled that muscular Christian to do some very astonishing things, vainly asking himself "Why?"

In the same way, Jasper could tip, from any distance, a mental suggestion by telepathy to his nephew and victim, "Go and jump off the tower-top!" Drood, like Crisparkle, would go and do it; and nobody could suspect Jasper. Having neglected the obvious, and killed Drood in the church-tower, according to the Cambridge critic, Jasper buries his body in some quicklime in the crypt. This is *de la folie pure!* The quicklime might be used next day, probably was used, to repair the mischief caused by the tempest of Christmas Eve, when stones on the tower-top were dislodged. Quicklime does not destroy all traces of a corpse with punctual rapidity.

Jasper, always dabbling with drugs, would have used poison if he could think of no dodge for killing Drood by an accident: a gun accident, or a carefully prepared foil in fencing, or a nocturnal boating expedition.

We never know what we may need, so we ought to lay in the best poisons early in our career, and have them handy. To send a boy in buttons to the family chemist and ask for prussic acid, "to be charged to the account," is



"THE HOLY OF HOLIES OF CONFUCIANISM": THE STATUE OF CONFUCIUS IN THE GREAT TEMPLE AT KÜFOW.

"Here"—we quote "The Face of China," by E. G. Kemp—"Confucius sits under a canopy, with handsomely embroidered curtains partly surrounding him, and an altar bearing bronze incense bowls in front." The teeth, it may be noted, are always a prominent feature in statues of Confucius.



MORE DECORATIVE THAN ROSLIN CHAPEL: PILLARS OUTSIDE THE TEMPLE OF CONFUCIUS AT KÜFOW.

"The buildings"—we quote again from "The Face of China"—"are some of the finest in the Empire, and very lofty, with their double-storied roofs covered with orange and green tiles. The pillars of the Hall of Perfection are magnificently carved monoliths." They recall the pillars in Roslin Chapel.

in the best poisons early in our career, and have them handy. To send a boy in buttons to the family chemist and ask for prussic acid, "to be charged to the account," is



"SIMPLE AND DIGNIFIED, AS BEFITS A SAGE": THE GRAVE OF CONFUCIUS.

"The Grave of Confucius," says the lady who wrote "The Face of China," is "situated in a park a short distance outside the town. . . . At last a spot is reached from which everyone is commanded to approach the grave on foot. This is simple and dignified, as befits a sage—nothing but a tablet bearing an inscription, set up on a plain low pedestal, shaded by trees."

SAY TO HAVE BEEN LIVING BEFORE THE TIME OF CHRIST: ANCIENT TREES IN THE GROUNDS OF THE GREAT TEMPLE AT T'AI-AN-FU.

WHERE THE SOCRATES OF CHINA IS WORSHIPPED: THE SACRED PLACES OF CONFUCIUS. Confucius, who lived from 551 to 479 B.C., was a moralist rather than a religious founder, his method of teaching being like that of Socrates. It was not till about five hundred years later that he was deified. His nearest lineal descendant has the title of Duke and ranks next to Princes of the Blood. Our photographs were taken by permission of Duke K'ung.



2450 YEARS OLD: THE WELL FROM WHICH CONFUCIUS DREW WATER AS A BOY.

The well is in the grounds of the Confucian temple at Küfow. Confucius, although of very ancient lineage, was brought up in poverty. At the age of fifty he became Minister of Crime in his native State of Lu (modern Shantung), but his uprightness made him unpopular, and he was banished. Later, he returned and spent his last days writing his famous maxims.

moral certainties through a psychological experiment which he tried on Jasper. But as Grewgious did not put a detective on Jasper (six months passed before the detective went into action), I conceive that Grewgious knew that Drood had escaped, and was in hiding for

novel, "Edwin Drood in Hiding," also "The Flight of Edwin Drood." Either title, if used, would have revealed the secret—Edwin was not murdered. All of us who read novels must often reflect on the difficulty of committing a murder without detection. Jasper had, we

(indeed *was*) the action of a young and thoughtless girl, who needed poison in a hurry. There cannot be too great an interval between the purchase and the use of poison. Jasper had oceans of time, but no real foresight.

TO BE FORBIDDEN THE HUNTER FOR TWO YEARS?—A FAMOUS FUR-BEARER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. HUGH FISHER.



TO ENJOY A CLOSE SEASON; OR TO BECOME EXTINCT? - THE RUSSIAN SABLE.

It is said that the Russian sable is likely to be forbidden the hunter for two years, a conference of fur-dealers at Irbit Fair having decided to appeal to the Government to proclaim a close season for sables for that period, lest the animals become extinct. It is pointed out, also, that the supply of sable fur is less to an enormous extent this year than is usual, owing to the previous use of strychnine by trappers. The sable, it may be remarked, is of the weasel family. It is a forest animal, usually of nocturnal habits; and feeds on smaller mammals and birds. The sables of commerce, which come for the most part from Kamchatka, are the animals' winter coats. The Russian sable is of all sables the most valuable.

SCIENCE AND

THE BRITON OF 170,000 YEARS AGO:
THE GALLEY HILL MAN.

BY ARTHUR KEITH, M.D.

THE fossil remains of the Galley Hill man were discovered by Mr. Robert Elliott, a printer in Camberwell and a zealous collector of everything which throws light on the prehistoric inhabitants in the South of England. On a day towards the end of September 1888, he and his son Richard set out to visit certain gravel-pits which were being worked in the valley of the Thames, some miles above Gravesend—one of them being the pit at Galley Hill. At this place, the main road from Gravesend to London passes near the edge of a great bank of chalk, which rises up about ninety feet above the level of the river, from which it is separated by a flat tract of meadows and marsh nearly a mile wide. The bank of chalk is worked by the numerous cement-factories scattered along its base. On the top of the chalk is an extensive bed of gravel, some ten feet in depth, which has to be removed as the chalk-pit is extended. The gravel is known to geologists as the high-level or 100-foot terrace, and is regarded by them, and with good reason, as an ancient bed of the Thames. In the gravel the old, or palaeolithic, form of flint implements are found; so are remains of the mammoth and of other animals which existed in England when the Glacial period was at an end. In those days, just as at the present time, the river engulfed, entombed, and in some cases preserved in its bed the many things which might be caught in its flood.

On reaching the Galley Hill Pit, Mr. Elliott found Jack Allsop busily screening gravel and keeping a sharp eye for such things as archaeologists value. Jack had something of particular interest for his visitors—namely, a human skull which he found in a sandy-clay layer of the gravel, indicating the bottom of a pool of the old river. The skull was eight feet from the surface of the gravel and two feet above the chalk—too deep to be accounted for by supposing it to be a burial. Fortunately, Mr. Matthew Hayes, now schoolmaster at Greenhithe, saw the skull when first exposed, before it was removed, and he noted that the overlying gravel was in its natural and undisturbed state. The skull was already uncovered and taken out, but the other bones of the skeleton were still embedded



PROFESSOR ARTHUR KEITH,

Conservator of the Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons, who delivered a Hunterian lecture on the Antiquity of Man the other day, taking as his text the Galley Hill man. Professor Keith has been good enough to write for us the article which appears on this page, and to provide our Artist with the details from which he has made his reconstruction.

in the sandy clay, and were excavated by Mr. Elliott with great care—they were soft and very fragile. He also observed that the overlying gravel was just as the ancient Thames had laid it down. Further, the condition of the bones, certain primitive points in structure, and the fact that remains of a similar type of man have been found on several occasions in ancient strata on the Continent, convince one that the remains thus discovered by Mr. Elliott were

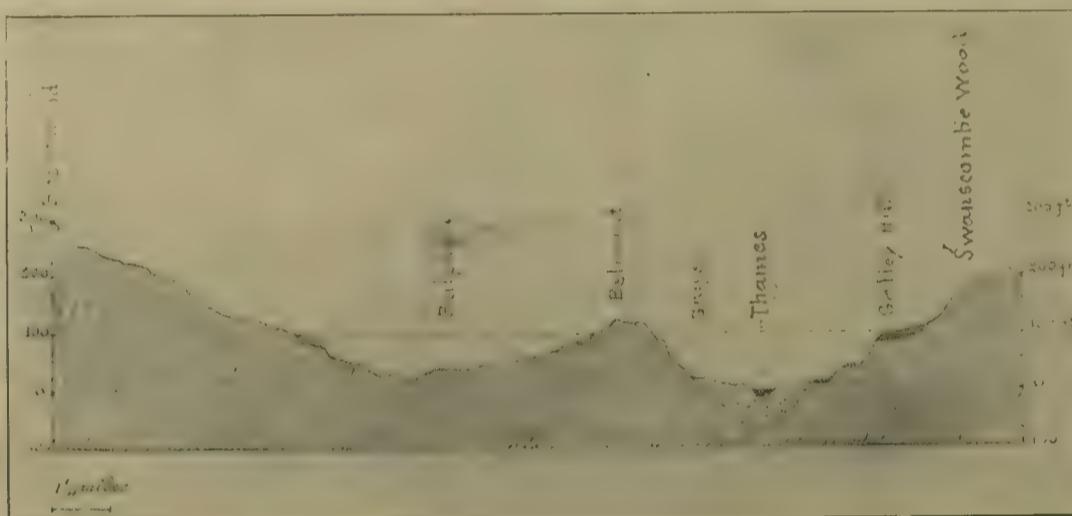
NATURAL HISTORY

THE FIRST CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS
HIPPOCRATES, THE FATHER OF MEDICINE,
AT THE BEDSIDE OF A PATIENT.

No accurate estimate can be formed in years as to how long ago that may be. We know, however, that the river has worn out its valley, in some places six or eight miles wide, down to its present level; it is further known that since the 100-foot terrace was laid down the river has occupied a channel 40 feet below the present one, which it has filled up again; so that altogether, at the lowest estimate, the level of the Thames, in the tidal reach of the river, has been lowered or raised to an extent of 170 feet. There is no reason to believe that the elevation or depression of the land, which leads to the fall and rise in the level of the river, has not been uniform. We must judge of the past from what we know of the present, and on this basis the land movement is a slow one, for, as far as can be now told, the level of the river has scarcely changed since the Roman period. If, then, a movement of a foot is allowed for each thousand years, one may with some safety assign at least a period of 170,000 years to the period which has elapsed since the high-level terrace was laid down at Galley Hill. Further research will probably show that the period is much longer, and that the land movement is much slower than is presumed here.

Turning now to what can be told of this ancient Briton from a study of the remains, one is struck with the modernity of the type. It is true that there is probably not a single individual now in these islands that shows all the features of this man, for man he was. The extreme length and extreme narrowness of his head may be approached by

some, his short stature—a little over five feet—by many, but few would show the curious features of his thigh-bone and the relative shortness of his leg-bones. Very few would be found to possess the same relative dimensions of teeth, but in many men an equally retreating chin and a corresponding form of forehead can be seen. His brain was somewhat below that of the average modern man in size, but bigger than is often found in highly intelligent people. The lesson that the Galley Hill discovery has brought home to anthropologists and archaeologists is that the modern type of man—the man who has shed all traces of simian traits in face, feature, and body—is infinitely older than we have hitherto supposed. The history of man in England does not commence some 5000 years ago with an invasion of Celt or of Saxon, but at a period of which 5000 years is but a small fraction.



WHERE THE FOSSIL REMAINS OF THE EARLIEST-KNOWN BRITON WERE FOUND: A SECTION OF THE THAMES VALLEY, SHOWING GALLEY HILL, THE PLACE OF THE DISCOVERY.

"At this place (Galley Hill) the main road from Gravesend to London passes near the edge of a great bank of chalk... On the top of the chalk is an extensive bed of gravel... The gravel... is regarded... with good reason, as an ancient bed of the Thames... The remains... discovered by Mr. Elliott were those of a man who lived in England when the Thames, carrying probably a larger volume of water than it now does, flowed on land which was nearly a hundred feet above its present level."

FROM PROFESSOR KEITH'S PLAN.

those of a man who lived in England when the Thames, carrying probably a larger volume of water than it now does, flowed on land which was nearly 100 feet above its present level.

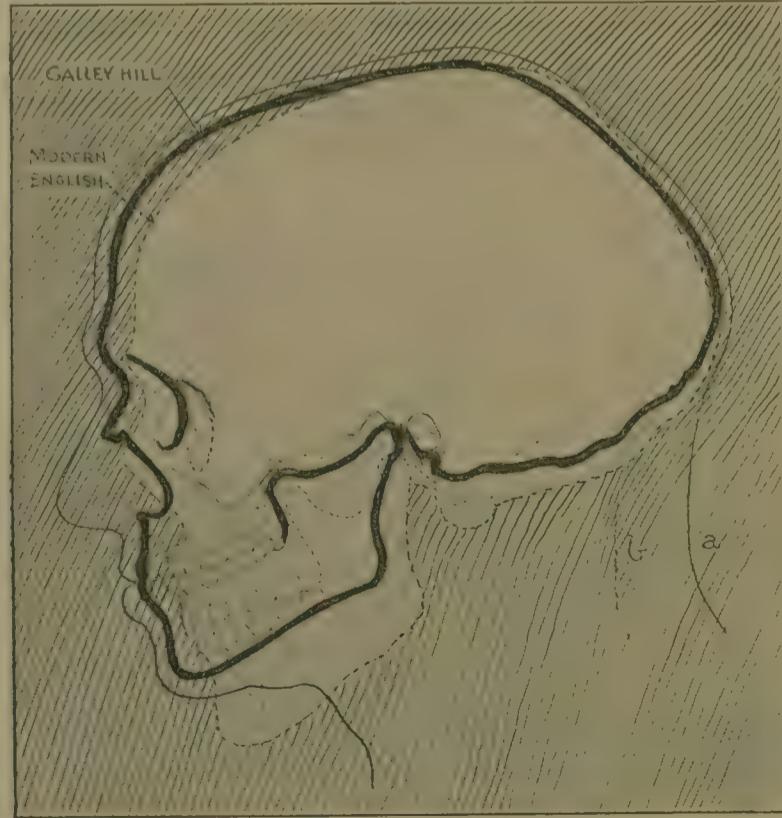


FRONT VIEW.

THE HEAD OF THE EARLIEST-KNOWN-BRITON COMPARED WITH THAT OF A MODERN ENGLISHMAN; THE HEAD OF THE FORMER SHOWN IN DARK LINES, THE HEAD OF THE LATTER IN DOTTED LINES.

These two diagrams show well the main points of difference between the head of the earliest-known Briton and that of the modern Englishman. It should be remarked that the outside line round the second diagram shows the features of the Galley Hill man. The great thickness of his neck is particularly noticeable. A reconstruction of the Galley Hill man, based on details supplied to our Artist by Professor Keith, appears on the opposite page.

AFTER PROFESSOR KEITH'S DIAGRAMS.



SIDE VIEW.

MODERN MAN, THE MAMMOTH-SLAYER: THE BRITON OF 170,000 YEARS AGO.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER, FROM DETAILS SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR KEITH.



"THE MAN WHO HAS SHED ALL TRACES OF SIMIAN TRAITS IN FACE, FEATURE, AND BODY": THE GALLEY HILL MAN.
THE EARLIEST-KNOWN BRITON—A RECONSTRUCTION.

As Professor Keith notes in the article on the opposite page, the Galley Hill man, who lived 170,000 years ago, was essentially modern in type. "The lesson that the Galley Hill discovery has brought home to anthropologists and archaeologists is that the modern type of man—the man who has shed all traces of simian traits in face, feature, and body—is infinitely older than we have hitherto supposed. The history of man in England does not commence some five thousand years ago with an invasion of Celt or of Saxon, but at a period of which five thousand years is but a small fraction." In the article are set out the various points of difference between this modern man of 170,000 years ago and the modern man of to-day. We may say that the hair of the Galley Hill man is here shown gathered up, that the great thickness of the neck, and the elongated skull, may be evident. It will be seen, further, that the man's chest was narrow and protruding, and that his legs were slightly more bent than are those of the Englishman of to-day. He was five foot one in height.

THROUGH CENTRAL AFRICA BY BICYCLE: A REMARKABLE EXPEDITION.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING THE JOURNEY OF MESSRS. MELLAND AND CHOLMELEY.



1. ARABIC CARVING IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA: THE FINE OLD DOORWAY OF AN ARAB HOUSE AT TABORA.

2. ONE OF THE TWO ENGLISHMEN WHO MADE THE GREAT JOURNEY: MR. FRANK H. MELLAND SHOOTING ELEPHANTS.

3. MADE OF A SINGLE LOG, AND CRUDELY CARVED WITH FOUR LINES: AN EXTRAORDINARY DOOR.

4. AT THE END OF THE THREE-THOUSAND-MILE BICYCLE JOURNEY THROUGH CENTRAL AFRICA: EMBARKING ON THE NILE WITH THE MACHINES.

5. PRIMITIVE, BUT APPARENTLY TO BE DESIRED: A LANGO "LOUNGE" OF LOGS, WITH A SLIGHTLY INCLINED BACK.

6. MADE BY THE NATIVES WITHOUT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION: PUTTING A NEW ROOF ON THE TWO-STORY HOUSE OF A NATIVE CHIEFTAINESS.

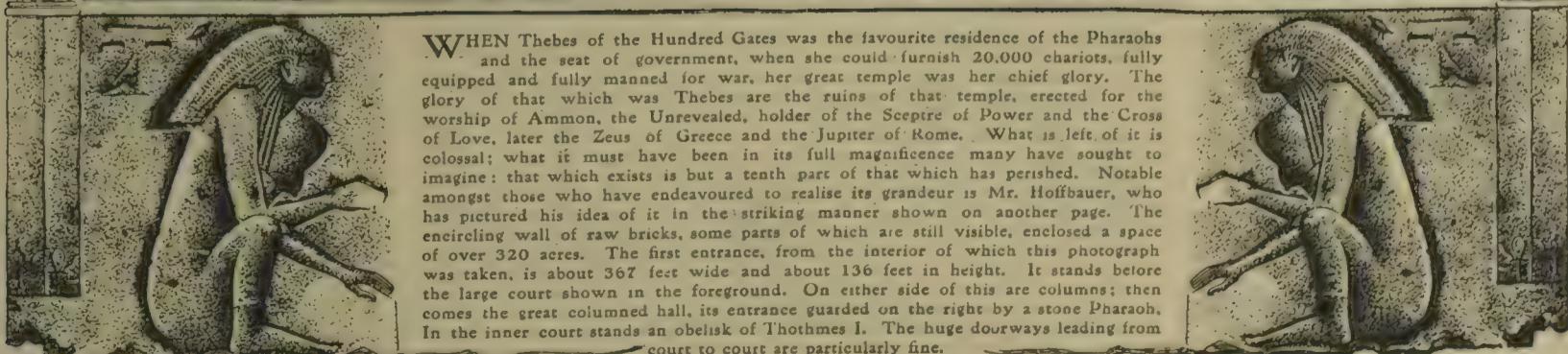
7. ENCLOSING A SUB-CHIEF'S GARDEN: MAKING A NATIVE FENCE.

Messrs. Frank H. Melland and E. N. Cholmeley, assistant magistrates in the service of the British South Africa Company in North-Eastern Rhodesia, left their stations last July with their bicycles, met at Kasama, and from there set out for their ride through Central Africa. Before long one of their cycles proved defective; thus it was that the two travellers shared Mr. Melland's machine, a Humber, which went through the whole of the great journey to the satisfaction of its owner and his friend. It need scarcely be said that the advent of cyclists caused considerable excitement amongst the tribes visited, especially amongst those who had seen but few Europeans. With regard to photograph No. 3 on this page, we should note that the usual carving on the log doors is a rough representation of a woman's breasts. Portraits of Messrs. Melland and Cholmeley will be found in our "Personal" Page.

THE GLORY OF THAT WHICH WAS THEBES: RUINS OF THE TEMPLE.



WHEN Thebes of the Hundred Gates was the favourite residence of the Pharaohs and the seat of government, when she could furnish 20,000 chariots, fully equipped and fully manned for war, her great temple was her chief glory. The glory of that which was Thebes are the ruins of that temple, erected for the worship of Ammon, the Unrevealed, holder of the Sceptre of Power and the Cross of Love, later the Zeus of Greece and the Jupiter of Rome. What is left of it is colossal; what it must have been in its full magnificence many have sought to imagine: that which exists is but a tenth part of that which has perished. Notable amongst those who have endeavoured to realise its grandeur is Mr. Hoffbauer, who has pictured his idea of it in the striking manner shown on another page. The encircling wall of raw bricks, some parts of which are still visible, enclosed a space of over 320 acres. The first entrance, from the interior of which this photograph was taken, is about 367 feet wide and about 136 feet in height. It stands before the large court shown in the foreground. On either side of this are columns; then comes the great columned hall, its entrance guarded on the right by a stone Pharaoh. In the inner court stands an obelisk of Thothmes I. The huge doorways leading from court to court are particularly fine.



The Light of Egypt: Natural=Colour Photographs of the Glorious Effects of Egyptian Sunsets and Sunrise.



We are glad to be able to give these most remarkable natural-colour photographs of sunsets and of a sunrise in Egypt. Probably by no other method could these scenes have been represented more faithfully. For those who are not familiar with natural-colour photography, we may say that it means that the images resulting from the exposure of plates show the scenes in their natural colours instead of in the old monotone. Those here given have not been touched by hand.

Photographs by Gervais-Courteillement.

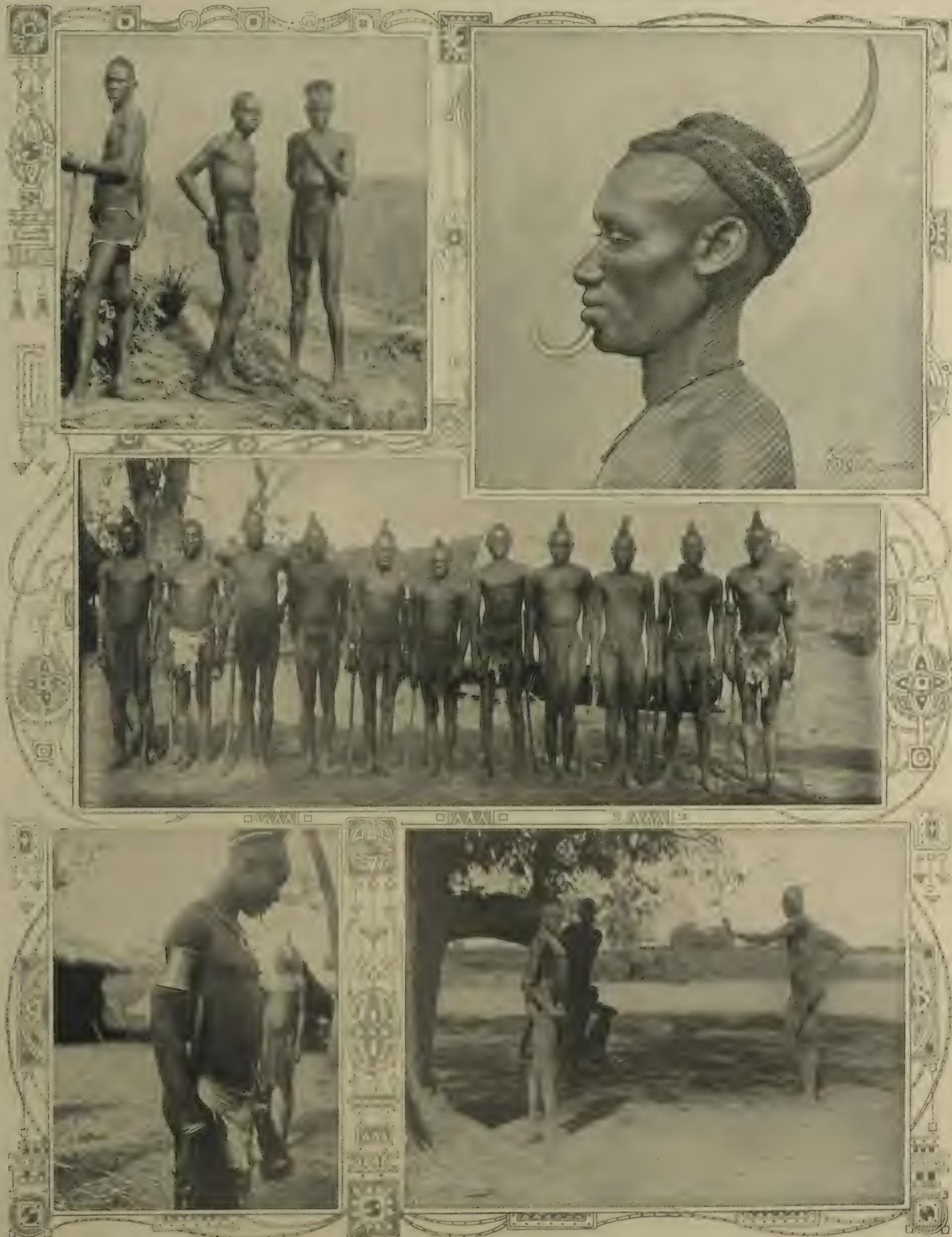
THE GLORY THAT WAS THEBES: THE GREAT TEMPLE.

FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION BY F. HOFFBAUER.



As we have noted under the photograph of the ruins of the Temp'e of Ammon at Karnak, the photographer placed his camera in the interior of the first entrance; the artist's point of view is the same. The columns in the foreground before the second pylon, or entrance, which is here shown, were to have supported the roof of a great pillared hall, which the Ethiopian Taharkou was to have built. The second entrance was constructed by Rameses I., and had a colossus on either side. Before the flanking towers of the gateway, erected for defence as well as for architectural purposes, were great masts with vari-coloured flags. Beyond it was the superb pillared hall, one of the wonders of Egypt, with its twelve great red sandstone columns, the biggest ever placed inside a building. The temple would seem to have been begun in comparatively modest manner by Usertesen I (about 2700 B.C.) To his foundation great additions were made by Thothmes I. and III., Seti I., Rameses II. and III., and Shishak (about 970 B.C.) Thebes, it may be remarked, was the chief place of the worship of Ammon. Its remains extend for seven miles or so along both banks of the Nile. The Temple of Ammon is on the east bank of the river, and is known as often as not as the Temple of Karnak, after the village that is now on the site of Thebes.

TIGHT-LACED MEN WITH BROKEN-BOTTLE LIP-ORNAMENTS: LANGOS
AND DONKAS SEEN BY MESSRS. MELLAND AND CHOLMELEY.



1. TIGHT-LACED MEN: LANGOS, SHOWING THE BANDS OF FINELY PLAITED GRASS WORN CORSET-FASHION.
2. WEARING A LIP-ORNAMENT OF BOTTLE GLASS: A LANGO MAN.
3. FOLLOWERS OF SEVERAL STRANGE FASHIONS: A GROUP OF LANGOS, SHOWING THE METHOD OF TIGHT-LACING AND THE WEARING OF MUSCLE-COMPRESSING ARMLETS.

The Langos, who inhabit a country to the east of the Victoria Nile and the Bahr El Gebel about three degrees north of the Equator, have several very remarkable ornaments. For example, bands of finely plaited grass are worn by the men round the abdomen; These suggest a tightly laced corset. Iron, or, more rarely, brass, ornaments have place on the upper arm. These are put on when the man is young, and, as the arms grow, force the muscles of the biceps out below them. In one case, the girth at what should have been the broadest part of the biceps was only 8½ inches over the wire; while lower down, just above the elbow, it was fifteen inches. Lip-ornaments are made of glass filed down from pieces of broken bottles. The hole into which these ornaments is inserted is from a quarter to half an inch below the lower lip. The pointed end of the glass is outside; the thicker end inside against the lower incisors.

4. THE MUSCLES OF THE BICEPS FORCED OUT OF PLACE BY AN ORNAMENT SET ON THE UPPER PART OF THE ARM IN YOUTH: A LANGO, SHOWING THE REMARKABLE DISPLACEMENT OF THE MUSCLES, AND ALSO THE WEARING OF A PIECE OF CURVED GLASS FROM A BOTTLE AS AN ORNAMENT FOR THE LOWER LIP.
5. PAINTED WITH ASHES TO WARD OFF MOSQUITOES: DONKAS.

"SQUATTING OUT": SITTING ON THE DANCING - FLOOR DURING THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



SUGGESTIVE OF A BIVOUAC OF ALL PEOPLES OF ALL PERIODS: GUESTS AT THEIR EASE DURING THE GREAT COSTUME-BALL AT THE ALBERT HALL.

As soon as each dance ended, many of the dancers sat on the floor, to rest and await the next dance. The effect was very curious, for the subsidence of the couples, immediately on the cessation of the music, appeared most sudden to those who had not seen the same custom in being before.

The ball was a great success. Some four thousand people attended it, and the costumes were as varied as they were beautiful and ingenious.

IN THE PLAGUE-RIDDEN COUNTRY: PEST SCENES IN MANCHURIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION.



1. ABANDONED: PEOPLE WHO HAVE DIED OF THE PLAGUE LYING IN THE OPEN IN KHARBIN.

2. "BRING OUT YOUR DEAD": CARTS BEARING COFFINS OF PLAGUE VICTIMS FROM FUCHIATEN TO THE CEMETERY.

3. SEEKING TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE PESTILENCE: BURNING THE BODIES OF PLAGUE VICTIMS IN MANCHURIA.

Although it would appear that in some measure the plague is abating in violence, stories of terror remain frequent. Many statements are made also which argue that lack of precaution is still rife; it has even been said that bodies of victims are taken out of the town in certain cases by the very peasants who bring in corn and other food. Yet another report has it that the Chinese, in some districts, have refused to work with the Japanese in fighting the pest. A Chinese official organ is said to have remarked, indeed, that the inspection of Chinese houses by Japanese is looked upon as an infraction of the sovereign rights of China. So, apparently, there exists a most extraordinary and most dangerous state of affairs.

THE PLAGUE STRIKES HARD: THE DREAD PEST IN MANCHURIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE G.P.U.



1. FIGHTING THE BLACK DEATH IN MANCHURIA: A RUSSIAN ISOLATION HOSPITAL OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF KHARBIN.

2. FLEEING FROM THE INFECTED AREA: A TRAIN ABOUT TO START FROM KHARBIN CARRYING THOSE SEEKING TO ESCAPE THE PLAGUE.

3. ON ITS WAY TO PLAGUE-RIDDEN KHARBIN: A HOSPITAL BARQUE WITH MEDICINES AND DISINFECTING APPARATUS ON THE SUNGARI RIVER.

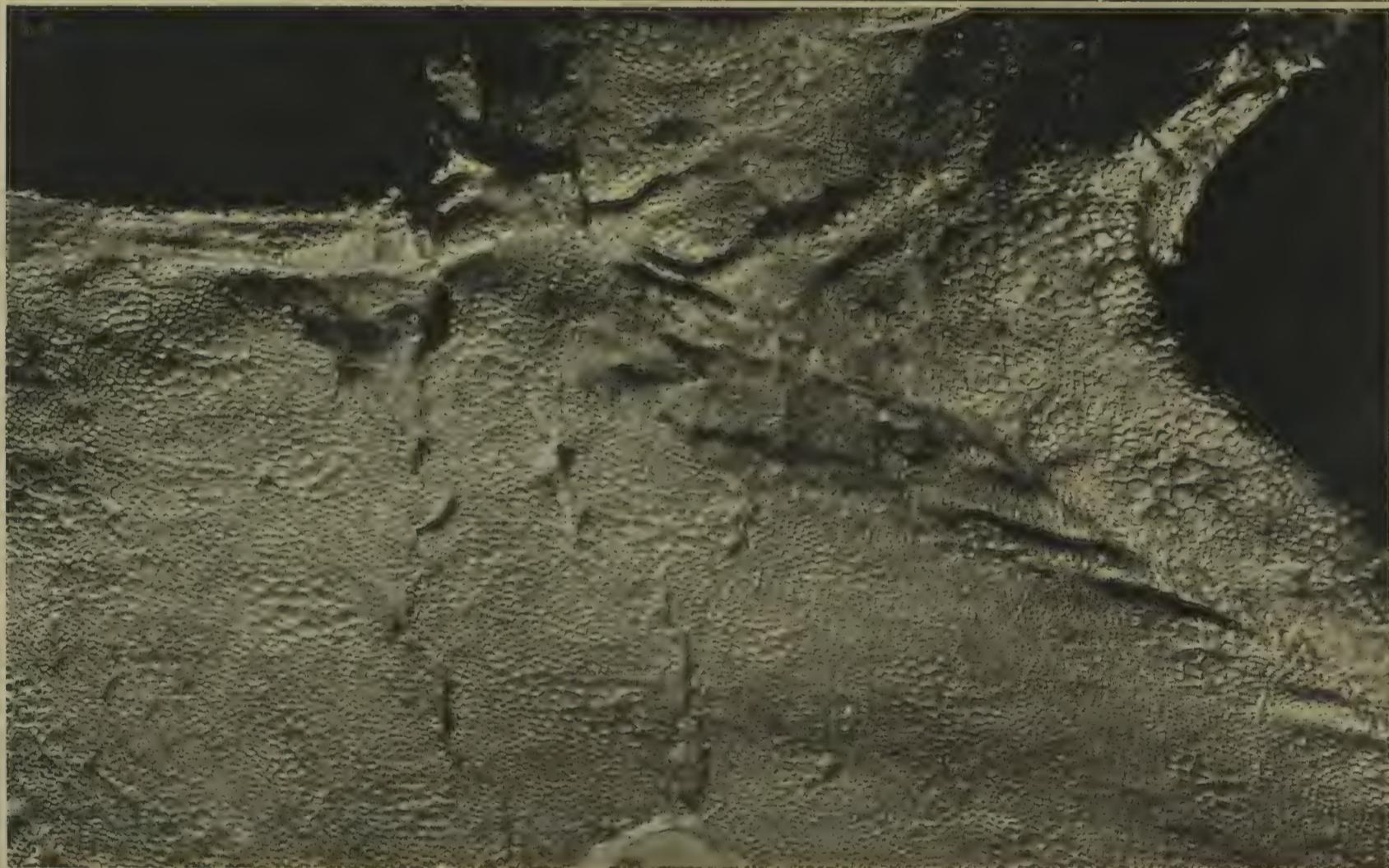
In a most interesting article, it was pointed out in the "Mail" the other day that "plague is still in some respects the most elusive and inexplicable of diseases. Why it should remain comparatively dormant for centuries, and suddenly spread far and wide again, no one has attempted to explain. The present pandemic may be dated from 1894, when plague reached Canton and Hongkong. Since then it has effected lodgements, mostly ineffectual, in fifty-one countries. It has devastated India and is now taking a heavy toll in Manchuria. Its failure to establish itself in many lands is reassuring, but should not convey a false sense of security. Plague was present in Manchuria ten years ago. It has never struck hard until now."

THE FIRST SHOWING THE SKIN PATTERN: A "MUMMY" DINOSAUR.

THE mummified remains of the duck-billed dinosaur which are illustrated on this page are of more than common interest. They are unique in that they are sufficiently well preserved to show the skin pattern of the great reptile. So, for the first time, we have definite knowledge of the outer covering of these particular giant reptiles, proof that they had neither scales nor bony covering, but a thin skin made up of tubercles of two sizes, the larger size predominating on surfaces exposed to the sun. The skin of the mummy is shrunken round the limbs, tightly drawn round the bony surfaces and contracted like a great curtain round the chest area. The duck-billed dinosaur was entirely aquatic. The short, delicate, dangling front legs were fore paddles used in swimming, and served only to balance the fore part of the body when the reptile assumed quadrupedal pose. [Continued opposite.]



Continued.]
pedal pose. A web of skin connected the toes. This dinosaur was thirty feet long and sixteen feet high. It had two thousand teeth. It was herbivorous. By such remains as those here illustrated is man able to reconstruct the creatures of the long-distant past, the "dragons of the prime, that tare each other in their slime." It was once said of a certain distinguished scientist that he could reconstruct the skeleton of a whole animal from a single bone. Although this, no doubt, was an exaggeration, it is nevertheless wonderful on how slight a basis, in some cases, it is possible, with expert knowledge of anatomy, to build up the structure of a prehistoric monster from some small portion of its remains, unearthed, after many centuries, from the recording soil. Thus we can see the actual form of the wonderful creatures that once moved upon the earth in which we live.



1. REPTILES WHICH HAD TWO THOUSAND TEETH APIECE: A NEW RESTORATION OF DUCK-BILLED DINOSAURS.

2. THE FIRST SPECIMEN FOUND: A PIECE OF THE SKIN OF THE DUCK-BILLED DINOSAUR, SHOWING THE PATTERN.

3. DUG UP IN WYOMING, AND NOW IN NEW YORK: THE MUMMIFIED DUCK-BILLED DINOSAUR.

The mummified duck-billed dinosaur here illustrated, the most perfect specimen in existence, was dug up in Wyoming some two years ago. It has just been placed on exhibition in the Museum of Natural History, New York.

War Without Quarter in Mexico : Revolutionists and a Wrecked Train.



AS THOUGH IT HAD BEEN IN A COLLISION: A TRAIN WRECKED BY REBELS NEAR JUAREZ.

The fighting in Mexico last month between Government troops and Revolutionists was very severe in the neighbourhood of Juarez, a town on the United States frontier. No quarter was given, and no prisoners were made. At one place, Government officials were lined up and shot by the rebels. While the fighting was in progress the train services were stopped, and, as our photograph shows, in some cases trains were wrecked by the Revolutionists. The telegraph wires were also cut, and the Government troops suffered several reverses.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C. N.

Revolution in Honduras : The Tragic End of a Government General.



DESERTED BY HIS MEN, WHO LIE DOWN AND LEAVE HIM A TARGET FOR THE ENEMY: THE SHOOTING OF GENERAL GUERRERO.

During the Revolution in Honduras, at the end of January, when the rebel forces attacked and captured the seaport town of La Ceiba, a tragic fate befell General Guerrero, the leader of the Government forces. Our Correspondent writes: "He had discovered about a dozen of his men who had deserted their post, and was driving them back at the muzzle of his revolver, when they suddenly came in sight of the entrenched Revolutionaries. Immediately the twelve held their rifles butt-uppermost to denote surrender, and at a warning from the attackers threw themselves on the ground to dodge the heavy fusillade directed against their unfortunate commandant. Seeing his purpose fail, he wheeled his horse round and reached shelter—too late—for he was hit in several places, and fell near the British Consulate." He died soon afterwards.—[DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.]

—Literature—

Illuminator

The Head-Hunters of Sarawak.

all know, is robbing the dark corners of the earth of their romance. Borneo, once famed as the home of the orang utang, is now better known for its cigars. The Dyaks of Borneo owed to their habit of head-hunting a high reputation for ferocity; but it would seem that, apart from this idiosyncrasy, they are a cheery and pleasant folk, as the illustrations testify which we reproduce from Mr. Edwin Gomes's "Seventeen Years among the Sea-Dyaks of Borneo" (Seeley). The Sea-Dyaks, a semi-maritime folk, are distinct from the Land Dyaks of the inland jungles. Mr. Gomes has lived among them as a missionary until he has come to know them well, and his pages testify to a more genuine and human sympathy with primitive traits than is sometimes possessed by European teachers. When we read how, in response to the earnest request of one of his Dyak schoolboys who had been "cheeked" by a young Malay, he said, "Very well, go and fight him if you like, but don't come back whining to me and say you are hurt," we feel that he is the right man in the right place. After a short sketch of the making of the State of Sarawak by Sir James Brooke, that adventurous Englishman who became a Rajah, and a description of the less romantic, but still arduous work of the present Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, Mr. Gomes sets out to describe the manners and customs, crafts and amusements, beliefs and legends, of the Sea-Dyaks. From piracy and head-hunting they have settled

Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. CARLTON DAWE,

Whose New Novel, "The Black Spider," tells the Exciting Adventures of a "Female Raffles."

Photo, Elliott and Fry.
DR. ARMITAGE ROBINSON,

Who has Written a Preface to the Rev. Percy A. Ellis's Book, "Modern Views of the Bible" (John Ouseley.)

Bookbinder

among hill-tribes in Assam, but is unknown to the various peoples that intervene between India and Borneo. This volume, which is remarkably well illustrated but imperfectly indexed, is pleasant to read, and gives a really good account of an interesting race.

"The Khalifate of the West."

to which the

Mr. Donald Mackenzie, who founded the short-lived settlement at Cape Juby on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, a little below the boundary Sultan's writ is supposed to run, tells us all about Morocco in a book entitled "The Khalifate of the West" (Simpkin, Marshall). His knowledge of the country has taken many years to acquire, he has travelled extensively in the interior, and has often protested in the English Press against some of the worst features of social life in the realms of the last great African Sultan. These protests are reprinted in his book. Unfortunately, Mr. Donald Mackenzie does not wield a very effective pen, nor does he seem to possess a vestige of humour. Gravely and seriously he lectures France, Germany, Spain, and the Sultan of Morocco; he has counsels of perfection for one and all. Of the true history of events that led Great Britain to abandon Morocco he appears to have no knowledge, and this ignorance leads him to regard the intervention of Germany and the Algeciras Conference as matter for congratulation! Surely nobody should touch Moroccan politics to-day without knowing that we owe, in the first instance, the Anglo-French Convention, whether it be good or

necessary comparative study. We feel that Mr. Gomes has not quite succeeded in analysing the custom of head-hunting—a repellent practice which occurs among various peoples apparently unconnected. It used to flourish



CATCHING FISH BY POISON: DYAKS AT A DAM FOR TUBA FISHING.

"The poison from the tuba root is put in the water some distance up river, and the Dyaks follow it as it drifts, and spear and net the poisoned fish. The tuba does not seem to affect the flesh of the fish. Many fish swim down river to escape the poison. These come to this dam . . . and are afterwards captured."

"SEVENTEEN YEARS AMONG THE SEA-DYAKS OF BORNEO."

BY EDWIN H. GOMES.
Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley and Co.



"SPLITTING THE BETEL-NUT": A DYAK WEDDING.

"The bride is seated in the middle with a large filigree silver comb in her hair. The bridegroom is seated on her right, and her mother on her left. The old man on the right is the 'Master of Ceremonies.' Before him, covered with a native cloth, is the basket containing the pieces of split betel-nut, which are examined to see if the marriage will be a happy one. . . Should the pieces increase in number, the marriage will be unusually happy; but should they decrease it is a bad omen. . . The Dyaks call marriage 'splitting the betel-nut.'" Reproduced from "Seventeen Years among the Sea-Dyaks of Borneo."

ONCE A SPORT OF KINGS IN ENGLAND, NOW CONSIDERED CRUELTY TO ANIMALS: A COCK-FIGHT IN BORNEO.

"Cock-fighting is a very favourite amusement of the Dyaks, and is indulged in to a great extent at all their feasts. In fact, one of the preparations for a feast is for the inmates of the house to go round to their friends and beg for as many fighting-cocks as they can. The cocks have artificial steel spurs, which are very sharp. Sometimes cock-fighting takes place in the veranda of the Dyak houses at other times on the ground outside." Reproduced from "Seventeen Years among the Sea-Dyaks of Borneo."

down to the cultivation of rice. Industrially they are still primitive, and most of them retain a vague belief in spirits (they have never been Mohammedans like their Malay neighbours), take omens from birds, and trust to witch-doctors. But they are not polygamous, are fairly moral, and extremely hospitable. Their social life, in fact, resembles that of the Burmese rather than the usual Oriental type, for the women have much freedom—including facility of divorce. The most distinctive feature of their polity is perhaps the concentration of each village into one huge house. Mr. Gomes gives some amusing specimens of their folk-tales. But the scientific folklorist will have to supply parallels for himself to the various customs and beliefs noted in this book. Probably someone will be found to undertake the



WHERE A WHOLE COMMUNITY IS HOUSED IN ONE BUILDING: A DYAK VILLAGE HOUSE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

"Among the Dyaks a whole village, consisting of some twenty or thirty families, or even more, live together under one roof. This village house is built on piles, which raise the floor from six to twelve feet above the ground . . . The floor nearest the earth is divided into the long open veranda and the rooms in which the different families live. Above this is the loft, where the paddy is stored away."

Reproduced from "Seventeen Years among the Sea-Dyaks of Borneo."

bad, to Lord Cromer. Our great representative in Egypt persuaded the Unionist Cabinet that an Anglo-French understanding and a free hand in Egypt were worth more than Morocco, and thereafter it was in vain that a Sultan of Morocco begged the British Minister's protection against the "Frances." It is Mr. Mackenzie's misfortune to be unaware of these things, but it is his fault to fill his book with good advice to great Powers and potentates, and to write generally as though he and his circle were the only people who grasp the inwardness of a rather unpleasant page in our history. It would not be difficult, if it were worth while, seriously to challenge many small details in "The Khalifate of the West," but the author's good work and excellent intentions may well disarm extensive criticism.

IN THE REALM OF RAJAH BROOKE: AMONG THE SEA DYAKS OF SARAWAK.

REPRODUCED FROM "SEVENTEEN YEARS AMONG THE SEA DYAKS OF BORNEO," BY EDWIN H. GOMES, BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. SEELY AND CO.

A GIANT "PEA-SHOOTER" THAT FIRES POISONED DARTS:
A DYAK USING HIS "SUMPIT," OR BLOW-PIPE.VERY MUCH LIKE A EUROPEAN DÉCOLLETÉE: A DYAK GIRL
WEARING THE PECULIAR CORSET CALLED "RAWAI."THE HAIR OF SLAIN ENEMIES AS A SHIELD-ORNAMENT:
A DYAK BRAVE AND THE TROPHIES OF HIS PROWESS.LIKE A SPORRAN WORN ABOVE THE WAIST: A DYAK
YOUTH IN HIS WAR-JACKET OF SKINS.

In his fascinating book, "Seventeen Years among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo," Mr. Edwin Gomes writes: "Their home is in Sarawak—the country governed by Rajah Brooke," a fact doubly interesting in view of the recent wedding of the present Rajah's son and heir to a daughter of Lord Esher. With reference to the above Illustrations we may quote the following from Mr. Gomes' pages. 1. "The *sumpit*, or blow-pipe, is a wooden tube about eight feet long. . . . The dart is usually made of a thin splinter of the nibong palm. . . . The poison used for these darts is obtained from the *epoh* tree (*upas*). . . . Up to twenty-five yards they shoot with accuracy."—2. "For ornaments the women wear finger-rings, necklaces, earrings, and bracelets, and often a girdle formed of silver coins, or of silver or brass chain." With regard to the illustration given above the author says: "Among some tribes a peculiar corset, called the *rawai*, is worn by the women. This is made of small brass rings strung closely together on hoops of rattan, connected with one another inside by a network of cane. . . . This corset must be very uncomfortable, as the wearer can hardly bend the body at all, especially when it is worn right up to and covering the breasts, as is done by some young women who can afford such extravagance."—3. "The Sea Dyak with a shield . . . wears a necklace with large silver buttons. . . . His right hand is holding the handle of his sword. . . . The shield is decorated with human hair from the heads of dead enemies."—4. "The Dyak youth holding a spear is wearing the usual waist-cloth and has also a sleeveless war-jacket made of skin covered with hair."

ART & MUSIC &c.

THE DRAMA

Photo: Best
Mlle. SOPHIE FEDOROVA.

The Russian Dancer, who will appear at Covent Garden during the next Grand Opera Season.

In pursuance of the modern policy of engaging a different conductor for each concert, the Philharmonic Society entrusted its orchestra last week to Mr. Albert Coates, who has achieved so much success in Russia, and had no occasion to regret the step. Mr. Coates, a musician *au bout des ongles*, contrived to make a rather dull programme interesting. Miss Mignon Nevada sang the "Charmant Oiseau" from Felicien David's opera, and if she could not make it sound fresh, she proved at least how pure and flexible is her voice, and what danger the quality of her middle register—if the term be permissible—will encounter if she is not extremely careful. She gave the equally familiar "Voi che Sapete" as an encore, and left the writer rather puzzled by her pronunciation of certain vowel sounds, though recently at Covent Garden her Italian seemed to be above suspicion. M. Alfred Cortot played the solo part of Dr. Saint-Saëns' rather dull C minor Pianoforte Concerto so beautifully that he may be readily forgiven for one or two slips. M. Vincent d'Indy is, unfortunately, too ill to conduct the next concert.

On Monday night next the Queen's Hall should be crowded, for Dr. Richter will conduct one of the last concerts that stand between him and his well-earned rest. The "Faust" of Berlioz, ranking among the most brilliant of a great and neglected composer's achievements, is to be presented by the London Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the chorus of the Hanley Glee and Madrigal Society and some accomplished soloists, including Mme. Donalda and Mr. Walter Hyde.

Many plans are in the air to do honour to the great conductor on or immediately after his retirement. A gift to the Hallé orchestra, a special performance at Covent Garden, an additional concert by the London Symphony Orchestra—all these and other suggestions are under discussion.

The Concertgoers' Club has done excellent work since its establishment, and at the musical evening given on Monday last at the Royal Academy, first performance in England was given to the Pianoforte Trio in D Major, that is the first in the list of compositions of Erich Wolfgang Korngold, now in his fifteenth year. This young genius had a work performed in the Vienna Opera House in September last, and those

judges who have seen or heard his work declare that a new star of the first magnitude has risen in the musical firmament. His father is a well-known musical critic, and the boy composed the music of a pantomime, "The Snowman," at the age of eleven! On the Continent he is already accepted: men like Arthur Nikisch, Strauss, Humperdinck, and Moriz Rosenthal greet the lad as a great composer.

PLAYHOUSES.

"THE LILY," AT THE KINGSWAY.

MR. Laurence Irving has a knack of discovering interesting plays. Fully deserving of this description is his new venture at the Kingsway, "The Lily," adapted by Mr. Belasco from the French of MM. Pierre Woolfe and Gaston Leroux. The piece reminds one of "Magda," different as is its story and Gallic as is its setting. Here, too, a dictatorial father is confronted with a daughter who rebels against the prison bars of her home and grasps rashly at the chances of joy and love. But there all resemblance between the two dramas ends. For the Comte de Maigny, though a martinet in his country home, is a libertine in Paris, and the restraint he puts upon his daughters is largely due to a selfish regard for his own comfort. Male society he has never attempted or pretended to provide them with; their function is to minister to his peace and wait upon his moods. The authors show us the result of years of this vampire treatment in the case of the elder daughter, who, says her father complacently, is a splendid housekeeper, but has grown grey and tame in his service. Christiane, her young sister, is too full-blooded not to snatch at such pleasures as come her way, and to the dismay of her family is found to have been carrying on a clandestine affair with a lover who is married. The poor girl is harried by her male relatives till not only does she make defiant confession of her love, but her sister, so long meek and submissive, rounds on her hypocrite of a father, scatters his egoism and his career of vice, and virtually drives him out of his own country-house. Poignant, however, and intensely dramatic as is the big scene, the rest of the play is not sacrificed to this one situation.

The interpretation at the Kingsway can boast three performances of exceptional merit. Mr. Irving's portrait of the petulant and domineering Comte is wonderfully neat and finished—a creation, if ever there was one; and it would be difficult to decide which of his two associates, Miss Mabel Hackney or Miss Geraldine Olliffe, is more impressive in the two sisters' outburst of pent feeling; for if the cry of nature comes out more plainly in Miss Hackney's girlish hysteria, there is a note of authority and passion in Miss Olliffe's tirade. The Kingsway, indeed, just now is quite living up to its old reputation.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in this Number.)

By Courtesy of "L'Illustration."
DESCRIBED AS THE BEST MAN DANCER: M. VASLAR NIJINSKY,
WHO IS TO APPEAR AT COVENT GARDEN.

M. Nijinsky has been described as the best man dancer in the world. He comes to England for the first time for the Summer Season of Grand Opera at Covent Garden, which is due to begin on April 22. Of this season, the Russian Imperial Ballet will be an important

feature. They are likely to be seen in "Cléopâtre," "Scheherazade," "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Les Sylphides," "Le Carnaval," "Le Pavillon d'Armide," and "Prince Igor."

Miss Lily Crawforth's song recital at the Aeolian Hall on Friday last was given to the service of British composers, and the programme ranged from Purcell to Cyril Scott. The singer created a most favourable impression. The week has been full of interesting concerts. At Queen's Hall the London Symphony Orchestra was engaged by Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Julian Clifford on Monday evening; and the Royal Choral Society gave "The Dream of Gerontius" at the Albert Hall on Wednesday; while the Classical Concert Society was at Bechstein's. On Tuesday, Miss Margery Bentwick, a young violinist of talent, gave a recital in the last-named hall, when her sister, Miss Thelma Bentwick, made her first public appearance as a cellist. To-day (Saturday, March 4) will find Herr Kreisler giving yet another interpretation of the Elgar Concerto at the Queen's Hall.

Photo: Best
Mlle. TAMARA KARSAVINA, WHO IS TO DANCE AT COVENT GARDEN DURING THE SUMMER SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.Photo: Best
Mlle. MARGUERITE VASSILIEVA, WHO IS TO DANCE AT COVENT GARDEN DURING THE SUMMER SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.



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ART NOTES.

DR. HYSLOP, late senior physician at the Bethlem Royal Hospital, has been wielding a truncheon heavy with authority to scatter the hesitating followers of Post-Impressionism. Setting out in his *Nineteenth Century* paper, "Post-Illusionism and Art in the Insane," to consider only the things he has observed in asylum practice, he beguiles the unwary reader into the belief that here may be the impartial application of scientific knowledge to a problem in aesthetics. He does not abide by his bargain, and his thesis is but

method of breaking its spirit is ingenious. Entrenched behind his special knowledge, he writes of the "degenerates, borderland imitators, critics, and malingeringers," who, barely escaping his attentions in a padded room, are able to lead astray the public. "Inside asylums, such renaissance deludes neither the patients nor their attendants; nor does it provide an excuse for aesthetic snobs to found a fashion meriting little else than laughter, wrath, or contempt. . . Asylums do not harbour such puppets, nor do their inmates in their intellectual darkness become the devotees of the snobs of fashion. . . There is no scope for the promotion of bubble-company

a lunatic asylum as the illustrator of the asylum records, and, unofficially, was scene-painter-in-chief to the asylum dramatic society. His assistants in this latter capacity were certified lunatics, and the result of his observations is that the tendency of the work of lunatics was less towards Grafton Gallery "malingering" than towards a senseless accuracy. "I can paint the scene, but you must put on the effect," said one of Mr. Marriott's helpers.

The Friday Club's exhibition proved much too interesting to have been arranged for a single day; the



AFTER THE "ACCIDENT": AMBULANCE MEN DRAWING A "VICTIM" FROM BENEATH A TRAIN.



"RUN OVER": AMBULANCE NURSES RENDERING FIRST AID TO AN "INJURED" MAN.

"RAILWAY-ACCIDENT PRACTICE": A FIELD-DAY OF THE STRATFORD-ON-AVON DIVISION OF THE ST JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

A very important part of ambulance work is that connected with railway accidents, and, in order to practise its members in such work, the Stratford-on-Avon Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade held a field-day recently on the Stratford and Midland Junction Railway. The left-hand photograph shows the method of dragging injured men from under a train. In that on the right a nurse is seen attending to an injured man lying on the four-foot way, opening his dress at the neck before binding up the leg which the train is supposed to have severed.

a cloak for a virulent attack upon a school of painting he detests with more than a doctor's detestation. "Who's Who" lifts the veil: Dr. Hyslop is not merely "M.D., M.R.C.P., L.M.Ed., the author of a text-book on Mental Physiology, etc."; look past that disguise, and you find an "Hon. Member London Sketch Club, Surrey Art Circle, exhibitor R.A. and R.I." Art, says "Who's Who," is his recreation.

Dr. Hyslop abides by the letter of his agreement to deal only with what he has learnt in the asylums. His

swindles in asylums . . . and inasmuch as lunatics are free from sordid motives, they are harmless in their ignorance and segregated in their snobbishness."

Dr. Hyslop's position gives weight even to his prejudice and violence, and there was need for definite opposition if the supporters of Post-Impressionism desired the verdict. Mr. Charles Marriott's answer is for the most part satisfying, and we are grateful for it, if only because it is a chapter in the autobiography of the novelist and critic. For twelve years he worked in

admirable collection of Daumier's lithographs alone deserved twice a ten-days' tenancy of the gallery of the Alpine Club. A few of the drawings exhibited by members of the Friday Club were attractive on their own account Miss Gwendolen Darwin's "The Return of Adam," Mrs. Bernard Darwin's "A Fantasy," Mr. Derwent Lees' "Youth and Age" and "Over the Hills to Bagdad" (a mixture of Japan and Mr. John), Mr. Ihlee's "The Bad Girl of the Family" (a drawing of Steilenesque weight), and Mr. Lightfoot's "The Stone-Breaker," all offered points of interest. . . E. M.



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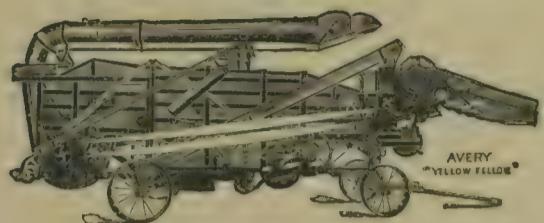


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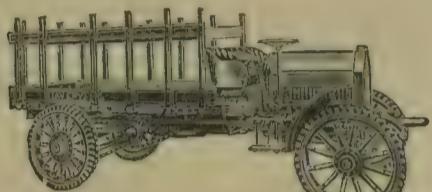
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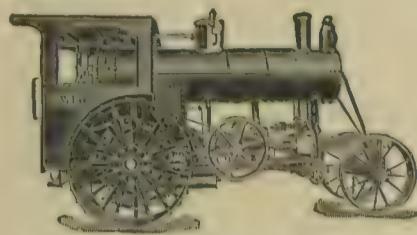
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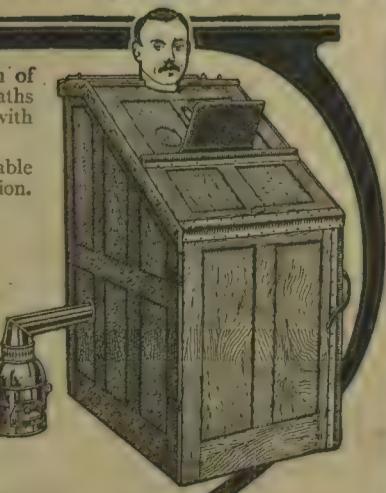
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LADIES' PAGE.

MANY people will probably not at all understand the meaning of the new provision about married women, announced by the Government as to be included in the forthcoming annual tax-imposing Bill. It is proposed that in future the law shall be that a wife must make a return on the income-tax paper of her separate income. Hitherto the responsibility for stating the wife's income has rested upon her husband, although the Married Women's Property Act prevents him from even knowing how much his wife really has, or earns, unless she pleases to tell him. The practical result of this law, however, is to penalise getting married, people who thus form households being taxed far more heavily than two single persons with an identical income. The income of a married couple is counted (for taxation) as being all that of one person, the husband; and thus, in a very large number of cases, the amount is raised beyond the exemption limit, entirely or partially; while the very same amount enjoyed by a single man and a single woman pays no tax or receives a large exemption. This social enormity (for such is surely a fair description of a system that puts an increase of taxation upon two persons when and because they have joined their incomes to found and maintain a family) is, perhaps, felt most directly and clearly in such a case as that of two teachers in an elementary school. A woman teacher living at home with her parents, a man teacher living with his brother, for instance, have salaries respectively that are below the standard of taxation on incomes; but if these two teachers marry, immediately the two incomes are counted as one by the law, and taxed as such. Thus a sum which to them is very considerable in its influence on their immediate comfort and their power of saving for a rainy day or old age is mulcted from them, as a punishment for their folly in undertaking the citizen's duty of forming a married home and supporting children. The extra taxation thus exacted from married persons, over and above that required from single ones of precisely equivalent means, is a very great sum in the aggregate.

But why is it now, for the first time, proposed to take legal power to oblige the wives to declare their own incomes? That is part of the warfare so heartily carried on by present-day so-called "Liberals" against the representation of women tax-payers. There has been recently formed a "Tax-Resisters' League" of women who undertake to refuse to pay their taxes till they get the vote. If this were done on a very large scale, it would be obviously a most effective plan of embarrassing a Government that refuses representative institutions to women tax-payers. One of the branches of this scheme was that husbands who sympathise with the movement should be asked to refuse flatly to fill in the inquiry space on the income-tax paper about the wives' incomes. The desired information was to be replaced by a remonstrance, stating



A VISITING-GOWN FOR THE SPRING SEASON.
The underdress is of soft cloth or cashmere, the tunic of shot Ninon - de - soie, richly embroidered, and finished with a silk fringe, satin sash and lace vest.

that this portion of taxable income must have a vote before a tax is levied on it. The new provision to compel wives to declare their own incomes is, you perceive, a counter-move to this danger! How many husbands would have thus "backed up" their wives in the demand for the representation of women taxpayers is, of course, uncertain. But there does exist a body of men sympathisers of no mean dimensions; as is newly shown by a petition just ready for presentation, which has been signed by over eighteen hundred graduates of London University, in favour of women graduates exercising the University franchise.

Every new step is hotly opposed at first. The immense early opposition to women doctors is recalled to mind by the death, at his residence in Sussex Square, Brighton, at the age of seventy-nine, of Dr. James Edmunds, one of the pioneers of the medical education of women. He was an extremely able and courageous man, and endured a storm of obloquy for not only urging that women ought to be trained to attend upon others in sickness, but actually founding the very first English institution for teaching them, the "Female Medical College," which began operations in London in the 'sixties of the last century, under the presidency of the "good Earl" of Shaftesbury. Dr. Edmunds then proved from statistics that the mothers of the poorer part of the community, attended—under the auspices of the Royal Maternity Charity—by other women imperfectly educated, died in far less proportion than did the mothers in the community at large; and from this remarkable fact he deduced the conclusion that this particular branch of practice ought to be specialised in the hands of properly trained women, and not carried on in conjunction with attendance on fevers and other general practice—a very unpopular idea with his own profession. He afterwards aroused almost equally bitter enmity by declaring against alcohol in the treatment of disease, and becoming chief founder of the National Temperance Hospital. Of course, alcohol is far less used now in the treatment of disease than it was before Dr. Edmunds, Sir B. W. Richardson, and their colleagues at that hospital showed good results without its use.

Again a nurse-girl has been prosecuted, under the new Children Act, for the vile conduct of deserting her helpless charges while her master and mistress were out, and without notice. It is high time that this scurvy practice, deliberately adopted out of spite by many servants of all grades (the scarcity of domestic workers being such that they have no difficulty in getting other places without "characters"), should be checked by a better administration of the law; but in the case of the desertion of little children by a nurse the punishment ought to be exemplary. The magistrate in this case, as in the previous one heard a few months ago, contented himself with fining the woman a mere twenty shillings. This is the sort of offence that a mother on the Bench would regard very differently from what is evidently the view of men.

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"INDIA AND TIBET."

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND performed a very remarkable feat in conducting successfully his mission to Lhasa in 1904, and it is natural that he should express some disappointment at the results. The exigencies of the moment, as our representative in Tibet judged them, did not quite harmonise with the diplomatic necessities of the Home Government. The expedition met with the usual criticism from those English politicians who always assume that a frontier expedition is an act of wanton aggression; and, for a variety of reasons, due credit has never been given to the Tibet adventure. What a perilous adventure it was, and yet how necessary to secure peace on the North-East of India, Sir Francis shows clearly in his "India and Tibet" (Murray). Three good books on the campaign already exist: Mr. Edmund Candler's vivid story of the march, Mr. Landon's more elaborate monograph, and Colonel Waddell's learned study of such secrets of the Buddhism of Tibet as the occupation of Lhasa revealed. The present volume is a politico-historical study, beginning with Warren Hastings' overtures

are amusing; but he does not tell us much about the people. He does not mention the fact that the Tibetan mode of respectful salutation is to put out the tongue—a civility which puzzled the British private at first. The book, of course, is meant to present a particular point of view, and this it does effectively, with far more reticence on certain points favourable to the author than the general reader will suspect. The chief point that impresses us is the skill with which since 1905

conferences. Direct negotiations were necessary to stop Tibetan aggressions over the border and disregard of agreements. So we went to Lhasa, with some pretty fighting by the way. At Lhasa the Chinese Resident acted as honest broker (he was afterwards degraded as too friendly to the British) when the Dalai Lama had fled. The taking of Lhasa broke the prestige of that Buddhist Pope, and China, having paid the war indemnity herself, and thus asserted her supremacy by accepting responsibility, proceeded to bully the Tibetans very vigorously.

Now the Dalai Lama is a refugee, the Chinese are at Lhasa, and the Treaty has not done all that it ought to have done. But all Asia knows that we can go to Lhasa if necessary—a thing that no Asiatic believed until Colonel Younghusband and General Macdonald went there. The story of our interposition into the concerns of Tibet is by no means ended, but this book is essential to an understanding of the present state of the case.

Messrs. McVitie and Price, of Edinburgh and London, have been granted a Royal Warrant



THE RED CROSS IN ACTION: BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED DURING THE FIGHTING IN MEXICO.
Photographs by Central News.



WAR AS A SPECTACLE: CROWDS WATCHING A BATTLE TWO MILES FROM EL PASO, ON FEBRUARY 7.

THE BRIDGE BETWEEN JUAREZ AND EL PASO, ON WHICH ONE STEPS FROM MEXICO INTO THE UNITED STATES: U.S. TROOPS GUARDING THE AMERICAN SIDE.

At the beginning of February severe fighting was in progress near Juarez between the Federal troops of the Mexican Government, and the Revolutionists. The Government had about 7000 men in the field, scattered about in small groups. The fighting was of a sanguinary character, no prisoners being made and no quarter being given. After a battle near Juarez, the whole population left the town in panic. Juarez is a town on the Rio Grande del Norte, the river which forms the frontier between Mexico and the United States. On the opposite bank, in Texas, is the town of El Paso. It was at this bridge that, in October 1909, President Diaz met President Taft. By special authority of the Mexican Congress, President Diaz first crossed the bridge—that being the first time he had left Mexican territory—and greeted Mr. Taft on the American side. The latter then returned the visit.

towards the Dalai Lama, and ending with a frank discussion of the present situation, when the Dalai Lama, our enemy of 1904, is a refugee in British India. The author's descriptions of individual Tibetan dignitaries

China has played her cards. Before our expedition the Chinese had little real power in Tibet. The unsatisfactory situation arose because Chinese promises did not bind Tibet, and the Lamas themselves disliked the method of

of Appointment as Biscuit Manufacturers to her Majesty Queen Alexandra. This firm also have the honour of holding a similar appointment to his Majesty King George V.



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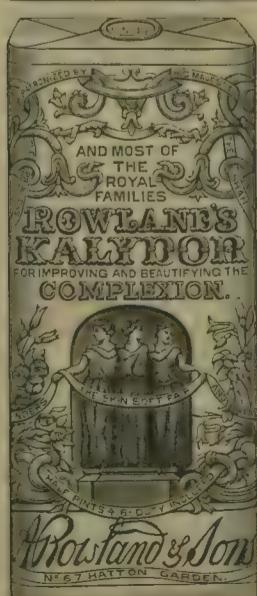
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

HONOURS fell thickly upon the Napier cars last week, for after learning by letter from the secretary of the Royal Automobile Club that the Dewar Trophy had been awarded to the 65-h.p. six-cylinder Napier, the firm received a communication announcing the fact that another horse from the Acton stable—to wit,



EXPECTED TO BE THE FASTEST BOAT IN THE WORLD: THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S NEW HYDROPLANE, "BRUNHILDE," AT EAST COWES.

The Duke of Westminster has had a new 50-foot hydroplane, the "Brunhilde," specially built by Messrs. Saunders, of East Cowes, to defend the Grand Prix International Cup at Monte Carlo in April, won last year by the Duke's boat "Ursula." The "Brunhilde" was launched last week at East Cowes, the "christening" being performed by Mrs. Robins. The "Brunhilde," like the "Ursula," which at present holds the world's record for speed, is fitted with Wolseley engines, and is designed to attain a speed of 40 knots.

a 30-h.p. Napier, also of six cylinders—had been adjudged as entitled to the gold medal of the Club for 1910. The Dewar Challenge Trophy was presented to the Club in 1906 by Sir Thomas Dewar, M.P., and has since been awarded annually for the most meritorious performance in connection with long-distance trials held under the regulations and observation of the Club. The feat by which this remarkably handsome challenge cup comes into the keeping of Mr. S. F. Edge for the present year was a non-voluntary-stop run, on top-gear, by the above car from London to Edinburgh and back, and a brilliant performance over a flying half-mile at Brooklands to top up with. The total distance was 799 miles; the car weighed 4928 lb., averaged 20·2 miles per hour on the road and 76·042 miles per hour on the track. Road petrol-consumption, 19·35 miles per gallon. The car

In the track test, which extended to just upon fourteen miles, the highest speed attained was 52·9 miles per hour; while the average speed for the whole distance was 51·2 miles per hour. In the Acceleration Test the car accelerated 4·914 ft. per second over 1351 yards. In the hill-climbing test, up the celebrated cliff at Brooklands, this car, from a standing start, up an average gradient of 1 in 5 for

was started and kept upon top speed throughout, the engine ratio of rotation being 2·7 to 1, which is to say that the engine made just on 2½ revolutions to 1 of the road-wheels.

The Gold Medal of the Club is presented annually for the best monthly official trial made in any one year. In the event by which the Napier Company qualified

for so great an honour, a 25-h.p. (R. A. C. rating) four-cylinder engine (3½ in. bore by 5 in. stroke) was employed on a road and track test carried out on May 11, 1910. The car weighed 3663 lb., and, over a distance of 105½ miles, consumed petrol at the rate of one gallon for every 19·952—or twenty miles, as near as makes no odds.

117½ yards, averaged 14½ miles per hour—a remarkable performance. The Napier cars achieve a record in annexing the Dewar Trophy and the Club Gold Medal in one year.

As I have previously chronicled, the rock upon which the Douglas Jubilee proposed motor-race struck was the alleged disapproval of his Majesty the King. Resolved to get to the bottom of the rumours flying about in regard to this matter, and sceptical as to the reasons for the rebuff given them by the R.A.C., the Committee wired directly to Sir Arthur Bigge and asked the question point-blank. Judge, then, of their surprise, and possibly their chagrin, when a reply came over the wires to the effect that this was the first Sir Arthur Bigge had ever heard of the King's objection, and that his Majesty was absolutely ignorant of the suggested race. Now the rumour that his Majesty did object, and that the objection was at the root of the refusal of the permit, was rife, and must have been set afloat with purpose. In the meantime, it would be interesting to know just what the King thinks of the abhorrence of motor-racing which has been fathered upon him, and whether he is quite pleased at the manner in which it has been noised abroad. Since touching on



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this matter last week, I learn that the Highway Board of the island have not turned their thumbs down, and the race may come off yet. So may it be!

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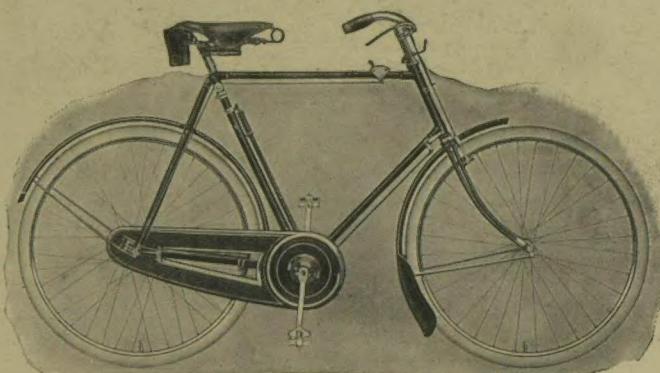
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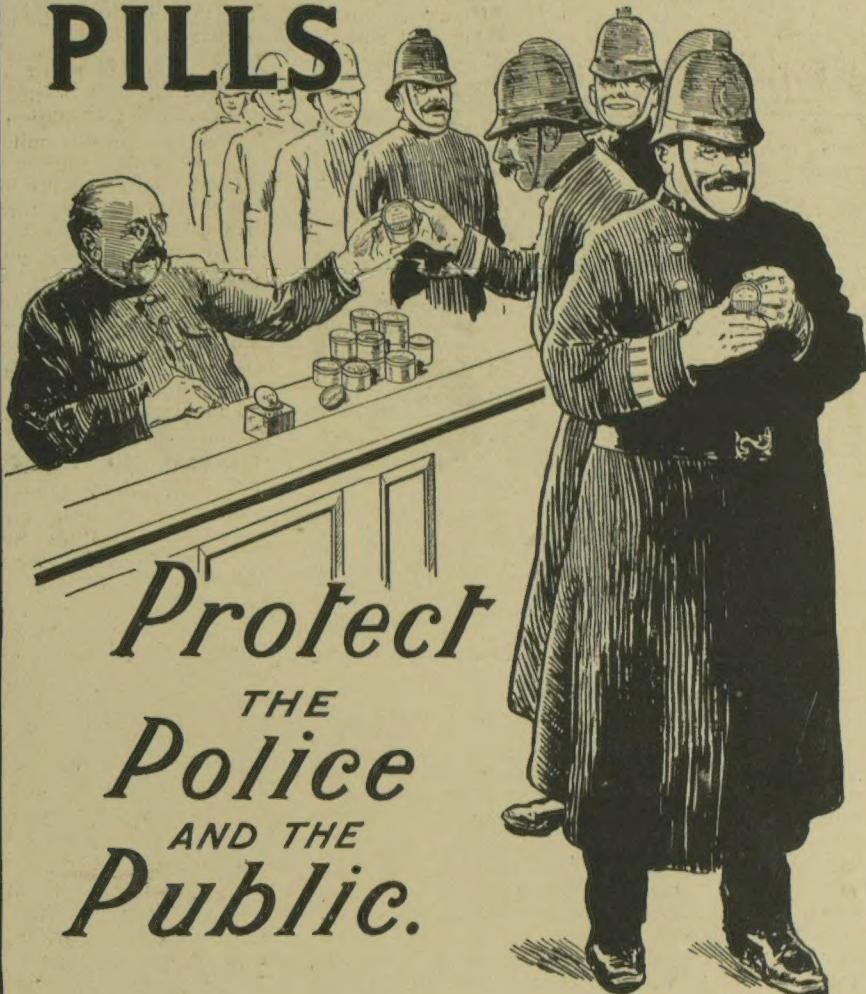
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE MERRY WIVES." AT THE GARRICK.

IN Mr. Oscar Asche's revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" the acting is breezy, cheerful, vigorous, but it rather lacks distinction. That is the case even with Mr. Asche's treatment of Falstaff. His humour is grim rather than unctuous, and there is too little of that geniality which should mark Falstaff. Miss Lily Brayton makes a buxom and spirited Mrs. Ford. Miss Bessie Major is a very roguish Mrs. Quickly, and the jealous Master Ford of Mr. Herbert Grimwood and the Sir Hugh of Mr. Tripp Edgar both call for mention. As



PRESENTED TO COLONEL C. W. LONG BY HIS LATE CONSTITUENTS: A SOUVENIR OF FIFTEEN YEARS' REPRESENTATION OF Evesham.

The presentation, which was made by Lord Coventry, took place at the Town Hall, Evesham, last Monday. As the inscription on the bowl states, it was "presented to Colonel C. W. Long, Member of Parliament for South Worcestershire (Evesham Division), 1895 to 1910, by his late constituents and supporters." The bowl, which is of silver, is the work of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., of 112, Regent Street, W. It was designed from an antique bowl of the time of William III. Colonel Long sat for the Evesham Division as a Conservative for fifteen years.

a broadly effective rendering of Shakespeare's comedy, the Garrick revival can be heartily recommended; but the appeal it makes is essentially to popular audiences.

"THE SILVER BOX," AT THE CORONET

The last week of Miss Horniman's brief repertory season at the Coronet was devoted to a revival of "The Silver Box," the earliest of Mr. Galsworthy's

essays in dramatic realism. The Manchester company acquitted themselves admirably. We had sound work from Mr. Charles Bibby and Mr. Esme Percy as the M.P. and his scapegrace son; an excellent character-study of Jones, the unemployable, from Mr. Milton Rosmer; while, in the part of this rogue's crushed wife, Miss Ada King suggested convincingly all the pathos and all the sordidness of her surroundings. The piece conveyed just the idea it should—of being a slice cut clean out of everyday life; cut, however, by an artist who in his very realism is displaying his skill in selection no less than the shrewdness of his observation.

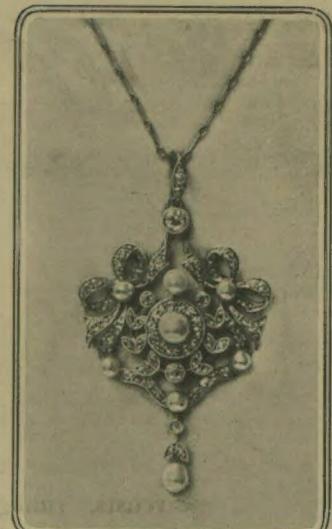
"BABY MINE," AT THE CRITERION.

A rollicking farce is that of Miss Margaret Mayo's, now put up at the Criterion, but it deals with a delicate subject not always quite tactfully. The plot of "Baby Mine" requires that a matrimonial quarrel should be patched up by the invention of an imaginary baby as a means towards the reconciliation of husband and wife. Mr. Grossmith provokes shrieks of laughter as he arrives, timidly, first with one and then with another child tucked under his arm. But it is done once too often the third time. So that the more feverishly earnest are Mr. Donald Calthrop's rhapsodies as the young husband over the tenants of his nursery, and the more charming are Miss Iris Hoey's pretences of maternal pride, the more we feel that the comic idea is being pushed too far, and the less we grow to like the burlesque of parental sentiment.

"LOAVES AND FISHES," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

Satire—or, rather, caricature—which runs to four acts, is rather apt to drag on the stage, and not all Mr. Somerset Maugham's stagecraft and comic resourcefulness can prevent his story of a worldly parson's efforts to secure a bishopric from limping a little before the end. The play is an adaptation from a novel, and you cannot but feel that its idea was more suited to fiction than to the theatre, though it was poor at that. In the playhouse the self-deceiving humbug Canon Spratte, who woos a widow with money till he discovers she loses it if she re-marries, and then drops her like a lump of hot coal; this dignitary of the Church who, to convince his daughter that her Socialist suitor is unsuitable, plays on the weaknesses of the man's mother and sister and allows his own relatives

to be insulted, becomes more and more intolerable the longer he appears before the footlights, and what began with being an amusing skit ends by being a most unpleasant abnormality, for the man has neither good-nature nor decency of feeling. Perhaps Mr. Maugham's travesty hardly has its chance, inasmuch as the Canon's representative, Mr. Robert Loraine, his virile declamation notwithstanding, never seems to catch the clerical tone or to have the necessary blandness of manner. The more farcical scenes of the play are well managed by Mr. Lowne as a backwoodsman, and Miss Florence Haydon as the Socialist's mother; and the comedy gifts of Miss Ellis Jeffreys go far to lend the play distinction. But it is not one of Mr. Maugham's happiest efforts.



PRESENTED TO MRS. C. W. LONG: A SOUVENIR OF HER SERVICES IN HER HUSBAND'S CONSTITUENCY. When the bowl shown on this page was presented to Colonel Long, Mrs. Long received a pearl and diamond pendant with platinum neck-chain. It was made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.



ENGLISH SILVERWARE FOR A JAPANESE PRESENTATION: PART OF THE SERVICE GIVEN TO BARON ELICHI SHIBUSAWA BY THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO. An interesting presentation is to be made in Tokio to Baron Elichi Shibusawa, founder of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co. The shareholders are presenting him with a service of sterling silver, which, with the cut-glass ware accompanying it, was made by Messrs. Mappin and Webb (1908), Ltd., of 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., 158-162, Oxford Street, W., and 220, Regent Street, W., Silversmiths to the Emperor of Japan.



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For Biliousness.
For Torpid Liver.
For Constipation.
For Sallow Skin.
For the Complexion.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. WILLIAM GEORGE PROBYN, of 5, Collingham Road, South Kensington, who died on Dec. 31, is now proved, the value of the property being £51,774. The testator gives £1000 to his brother Sir Dighton Probyn, "in admiration of the splendid services he has rendered to the State, both in civil and military capacity"; £200 to his brother Sir Lesley C. Probyn; £200 each to his sisters, Alicia E. Hall, and the Hon. Mrs. Robert Butler; £1000 to his wife; £500 each to his son and daughter; £500 each to his son-in-law, General George Swinley, and his grandson, George Swinley; £500 to his daughter-in-law, Augusta; £250 each to the executors; and other legacies. He appoints to his daughter, Alice Eliza Swinley, the funds of two settlements, and on the decease of her mother he gives to her such a sum as will make her portion up to £25,000. The residue is to be held, in trust, for Mrs. Probyn for life, and then for his son, Captain Dighton Gordon Probyn, and his wife and children.

The will of MR. THOMAS LOATES, jockey, of Seamount, Preston Road, Brighton, and formerly of Audley House, Newmarket, who died on Sept. 28, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £74,342. He gives £500 each to the Royal Infirmary (Liverpool) and the Rous Memorial Hospital (Newmarket); £10,000 to his brother Charles Loates; £15,000 to his niece Mabel Loates; £4000 each to his sisters Hannah Miller and Sarah Ann Heapy; £1000 each to his sisters Louisa Tooby and Emily Morley; £2000 to his brother Rowland Loates; £2000 to his nephew Charles Loates; and the residue to his wife Isabella Dale Loates.

The will of MR. ALEXANDER HUBBARD, of Homefield, Ealing, formerly Deputy Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, who died on Dec. 3, is proved by the Rev. Charles Musgrave Harvey, Albert Ernest Bolter, and Miss Louisa Cairns Hubbard, daughter, the value of the property being £66,893. Having regard to what he had done for them in his lifetime, he gives his wharves, cottages, etc., and certain policies of insurance, in connection therewith, at Stonehouse, Plymouth, to his son, David Derry Hubbard; £1000 to his daughter, Bessie Marian Lingham; his house and furniture and all real estate to his daughters Louisa Cairns, Cecilia Susan, Emily Jane, and Anna Lilian; £100 each to five grandchildren; and the residue to his five daughters.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Joseph Hill, Park Drive, Heaton, Bradford . . . £36,998
Miss Amy Lawrence, Froxfield, Park Hill, Clapham . . . £35,936
Mr. John Newhouse, Middlesbrough £32,695
Mrs. Mary Jane Reckitt, Wood Grange, Hull £31,117
Prince Francis of Teck, 36, Welbeck Street, W. £23,154

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

E J WINTER-WOOD (Paignton).—Our own correspondents are equally laudatory, and we congratulate you on giving so much pleasure to our solvers.

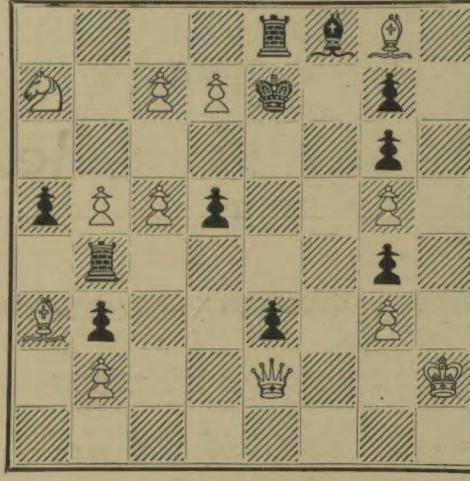
J D TUCKER (Ilkley).—In problems of very few pieces, similarities of position are bound to occur. There have been cases of identical coincidence where there was no possibility of copying.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3478 received from A F Jardine (Madeira) and C A M (Penang); of No. 3479 from J W Edwards (Chadaprat) and J W Jessop (Virginia, U.S.A.); of No. 3481 from W F Millonberger (Washington, U.S.A.); C Field junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.); F B Camara (Madeira) and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3483 from Ph Lehzen (Hanover), T Roberts (Hackney), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), and P L Moore (Margate).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3484 received from Hereward, J Churcher (Southampton). A G Beadell (Winchelsea), Loudon McAdam (Storrington), J Cohn (Berlin), F W Cooper (Derby), G Bakker (Rotterdam), T S R (Lincoln's Inn), Sorrento, W A K (Bruton), H R Thompson (Twickenham), G Stillingsfleet Johnson (Salford), J Green (Boulogne), J C L Barnett (Eton College), R Worts (Canterbury), Mark Dawson (Forsyth), O Best (Dorchester), C Payne (Northampton), W Winter (Medstead), R C Widdecombe, H Baxter (St. Claire), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), L Schlu (Vienna), John Isaacson (Liverpool), T Roberts, and J C Stackhouse (Torquay).

PROBLEM NO. 3486.—By G. STILLINGFLRET-JOHNSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3483.—By SORRENTO.

WHITE	BLACK
1. B to Q 6th	Kt to B 4th
2. Q to Q 2nd (ch)	K to K 5th
3. B takes P, Mate	

If 1. Kt to R 4th, 2. Q to K and; if 1. Kt to K 3rd, 2. Q to K 5th (ch); if 1. P to Kt 5th, 2. Q to K 2nd; if 1. K to K 6th, or to K 5th, then 2. Q to K 2nd, and 3. Q or B mates.

CHESS IN LONDON.
Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club between MESSRS. A. BEAMISH and P. R. GIBBS.

(Vienna Game.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P takes P	Q to K 2nd
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. P takes P	P takes P
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. Castles	K to B sq
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
5. P to K B 4th	Kt to B 3rd		
6. P to B 5th	P to K R 3rd		
7. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 5th		
8. Kt to B 3rd	P to B 3rd		
9. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt		
10. Q to B 3rd	P to Q 4th		
11. B to Kt 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)		
12. P takes B	P to Q 5th		
13. Q to Kt 3rd			

There is really nothing much better. Kt to K R 4th, perhaps, postpones, but does not alter, the result, and both Castling and R to Kt sq are out of the question. Neither is there time to bring out the Queen's Bishop and Castle Q R.

16. P to K 5th Kt to R 2nd
17. P to B 6th P takes P
18. B takes P (ch) K to K sq
19. Q to Kt 7th Q to B sq
20. P takes P Resigns

A very smartly played finish. Black's line of defence was evidently defective, when it permitted such a reply as White's 13th to be possible.

The Chess Congress at San Remo proved little better than a fiasco. None of the present-day masters put in an appearance, and, for the strange reason that none of those who did enter had been able to practise the gambits, the restriction on that point was withdrawn, which destroyed the last remaining interest in the meeting.

The International Cable match between Great Britain and the United States of America for the Newnes Trophy will be played at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C., on Friday and Saturday, April 21 and 22. Play will commence on each day at 3 p.m., and will continue, with one hour's adjournment, at 7 p.m. until 11.30 p.m. Special interest is centred in this match, as Great Britain, having won the last two encounters, becomes possessor of the trophy if she wins on the present occasion.

At the Watford Rural District Council's last meeting, it was reported that as several cases of diphtheria had occurred in the neighbourhood of Radlett, and a number of children in the elementary school were suffering from suspicious sore throats, the medical officer of health had made an examination of the children's throats, and had ordered a supply of Wulffing's Formamint tablets to be sent to the schoolmistress, with instructions that she was to give a tablet to the children every morning. This step proved an effective one. Mr. J. Burrell, a Radlett member of the Council, said that the Formamint tablets had stopped the outbreak. The Council unanimously sanctioned the special expenditure incurred by the medical officer's orders.

For conveying a limited number of passengers to witness the Royal Naval Review at Spithead on June 24, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have arranged to dispatch their luxurious South American mail steamer *Asturias* (twin-screw, 12,002 tons) from Southampton on the previous day, Friday, the 23rd. After the illuminations, the *Asturias* will make a short pleasure cruise, returning to Southampton on the morning of Monday, June 26. Special trains will convey passengers from London alongside the steamer in Southampton Docks. An illustrated booklet containing full particulars can be had on application at any of the R.M.S.P. offices or agencies.

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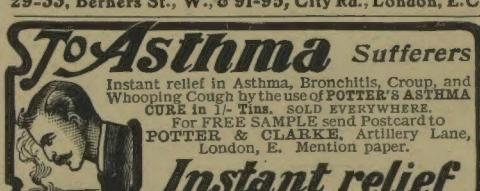
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